SPORT ON LAND AND WATER

VOLUME VII

RECOLLECTIONS OF FRANK GRAY GRISWOLD

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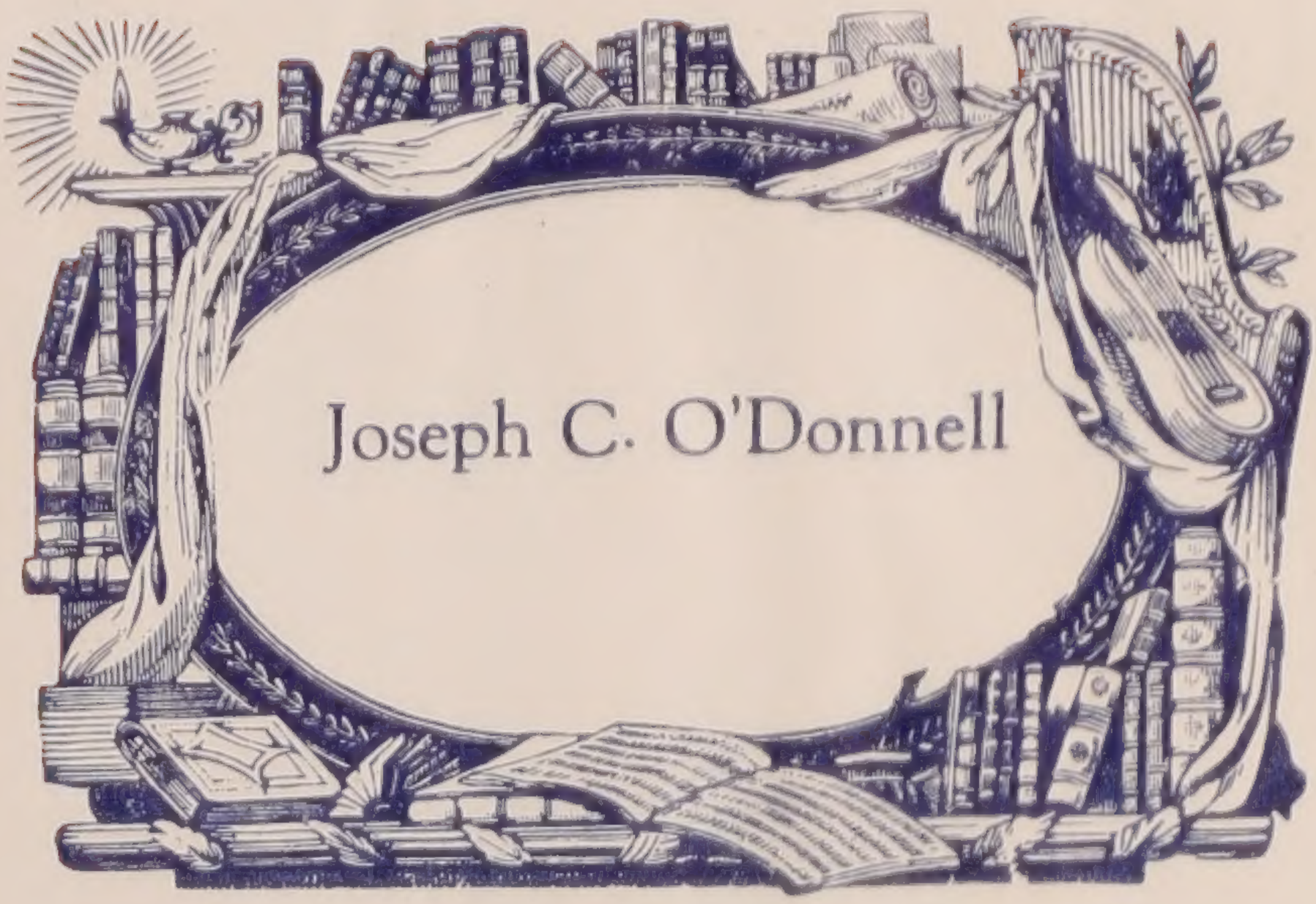
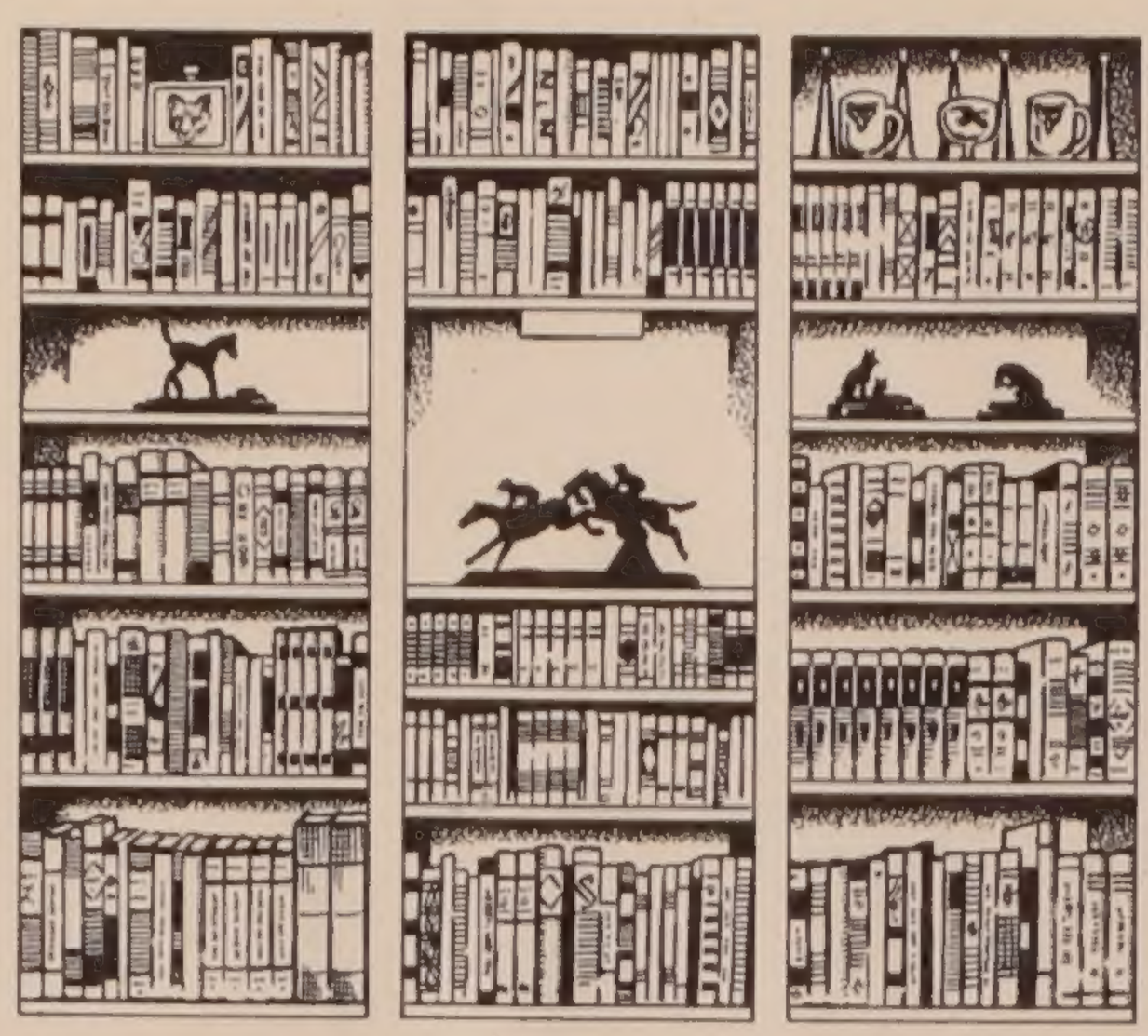


Joseph C. O'Donnell



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JOHN AND MARTHA DANIELS

ENTERPRISE

SPORT ON LAND AND WATER

RECOLLECTIONS OF FRANK GRAY GRISWOLD

VOLUME VII

F. Gray Griswold.

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ENTERPRISE

A FOURTH "Shamrock" has sailed for home, leaving the "America's" Cup safely stored away in the locker of the New York Yacht Club. Some people in England now maintain that this was brought about by "Enterprise's" duralumin mast, and what they have pleased to call "*gadgets*." This is an absurd supposition, for "Enterprise" was far superior to "Shamrock" in design of hull, in sails and rigging, and she was much better sailed and handled.

I say the design of the hull was better because she was a far superior vessel to windward, and also because she made better weather of it during the one race when the wind was strong, and there was a good lift to the sea. "Shamrock's" headsails were drenched with sea water. "Enterprise" was as clean as a greyhound.

There is no novelty in metal masts. They have been tried and discarded in England, but when Mr. Burgess succeeded in producing a metal mast that would do the trick there was a howl of protest.

"Shamrock's" wooden mast was built in two sections, with a fishpole joint. This added weight aloft, so that when she tossed about too much in the swells off Newport they added five thousand pounds of lead ballast.

I cannot see that the cost of the mast has anything to do with it. The defense of the Cup is no poor man's enterprise, as the British will discover if they ever regain the trophy. One little item this season was the $45,000 the outing cost the New York Yacht Club.

I am told Mr. Burgess estimates that the metal mast on "Enterprise" increased her speed but one minute in thirty miles. The jib-headed mainsail-rig, as compared to the gaff-rig and club-topsail, however, is supposed to increase speed to windward forty-

five seconds per mile ("Caroline-Grayling," 1919), but the only advantage it has going to leeward is that, there being no gaff to interfere with the spreaders, the mainsail can be given more sheet.

The drums between decks for hoisting sails, trimming sheets, and setting up rigging were no novelty, for "Resolute" had them in 1920. "Reliance" was fitted with winches and main-sheet drums in 1903. The only innovation was the mechanical adjustments to the drums, to test and limit strain. "Resolute" had parted a halyard and lost a race in 1920. Mr. Burgess did not wish this to happen again. To prove that his move was a good one, "Shamrock" put too much man-power on her hoisting "*gadget*" in the third race. This parted her main-halyard, and she was obliged to withdraw.

I regret that restrictions have been placed on future yacht construction, because they will limit speed. The races for the "America's" Cup have always been an incentive to increase the speed of sailing yachts, and it

was this that brought about the creation of three vessels in 1930 in America, each one of which was capable of sailing over a thirty-mile course in less time than ever before had been accomplished. It was a triumph of yacht designing to produce three yachts that could beat the records of "Columbia" and "Reliance," for these were much larger vessels, and carried many more square feet of canvas.

The races for the "America's" Cup are test of speed under sail. Seaworthiness is of course also necessary and cannot be overlooked by the designers, for they well know that the races take place in the open sea, and that they must consider wind and weather.

It was a wise move to adopt "Lloyd's Rules of Scantling" for yacht construction. It is more fair for the contender that has to cross the ocean, and it produces a more wholesome vessel and one more useful for the future. It hardly interferes with speed. It is a question of live weight as against dead weight, for it means less lead. The cor-

rectness of the design is of more importance than the weight of hull.

Why limit the weight of masts, and insist that between decks be cluttered up with cabins, berths, and dunnage? The deck of a modern racing yacht is hardly a safe or comfortable place for twenty-odd sailormen in rough weather! I sailed in a race off Larchmont in "Vanitie" a few years ago. We lost two men overboard while attempting to trim a jib-sheet. This would not have happened if the men had worked below.

From my point of view any and all improvements should be allowed that do not alter the fact that the yacht is *propelled by wind alone*. If we are not allowed to improve anything, not permitted to use the latest inventions, the expensive defense of the Cup seems hardly worth while, especially so if the British are to continue to take defeat with such poor grace. It seems to me that international contests no longer promote the good feeling that they should. They claim in England that money won the 1930 Polo

Match but do not mention the fact that England received $80,000 from the gate receipts at Meadow Brook, nor that the English ponies were sold for $183,400.

Mr. Nicholson, the designer and manager of "Shamrock," visited "Enterprise" by invitation before the races. He was much interested in what he saw, but found no fault with mast, boom, or "gadgets." The boom was pronounced an adaptation of the old-fashioned, loose-footed mainsail which still existed on most English yachts even in my day. The only fault he found with the mast was its cost.

Much has been written about "Enterprise," but not half enough has been said concerning her talented skipper. It is quite evident she was not handled to "please the King's taste," yet I wish to pay my compliments to Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt for the masterly way he, and his afterguard, managed and sailed "Enterprise"!

STATISTICS

SHAMROCK V

"Shamrock" is 120 ft. over all, 81.1 ft. L.W.L., 19.62 ft. beam, 14.66 ft. draught, and carries 7,600 sq. ft. of sail. Her displacement is 134 tons. She has a centre-board, and she was designed by Mr. Nicholson.

Four vessels were built in America from which "Enterprise" was selected to defend the Cup.

ENTERPRISE

Designed by Mr. Starling Burgess. She is the smallest of the four, and displaces but 129 tons on a 75 ft. L.W.L. Beam, 21.4, draught, 14.5 ft. sail area, 7,580 sq. ft. She has a centre-board.

YANKEE

Designed by Mr. Paine. Displaces 148 tons. L.W.L. 83 ft. 22.3 ft. beam, 15.2 ft. draught. Sail area, 7,500 sq. ft.

WEETAMOE

Designed by Mr. Clinton Crane. Displaces 143 tons. L.W.L. 83 ft. Beam, 20 ft. Draught, 15 ft. Sail area, 7,565 sq. ft.

WHIRLWIND

Designed by Mr. Francis Herreshof, displaces 159 tons. L.W.L. 86 ft. Beam, 21 ft. Draught, 15.6 ft. Sail area, 7,550 sq. ft.

RACING LOG, YACHT "ENTERPRISE," 1930

June 11 — Long Island Sound — Course 23 miles, triangular. Wind east, light.

	Elapsed Times	
	Leg	Race
First leg — Beat 7 miles	1 06 10	
Second leg — Reach 5 miles ..	0 32 40	
Third leg — Run 11 miles	1 48 01	3 26 51

Beat "Whirlwind," 12:07; "Weetamoe," 20:22.

June 12 — Long Island Sound — Course 27 miles, triangular. Wind northeast, moderate.

First leg — Beat 11 miles	1 50 08	
Second leg — Reach 4 miles ...	0 21 28	
Third leg — Run 12 miles	1 23 01	3 34 40

Beaten by "Weetamoe," 1:31; beat "Whirlwind," 20:08.

June 16 — Long Island Sound — Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. — Course 25 miles, triangular. Wind south, southeast, moderate.

First leg — Reach 8 miles	43 45
Second leg — Reach 7 miles	31 54
Third leg — Beat 10 miles	51 23

Beaten by "Weetamoe," 1:13. Beat "Whirlwind" 45 sec.

June 17 — Long Island Sound (Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C.) Course 25 miles, triangular. Wind south, southwest, fresh.

	Elapsed Times Leg	Race
First leg — Reach 8 miles	0 44 36	
Second leg — Run 7 miles	0 37 50	
Third leg — Fetch 10 miles	0 40 33	2 02 59

Beaten by "Weetamoe," 0:45; beat "Yankee," 1:59; "Whirlwind," 2:50.

June 23 — Off Brenton's Reef Lightship — Eastern Y. C. — Course 29 miles windward and leeward. Wind southwest, moderate.

First leg — 14½ miles	1 50 04	
Second leg — 14½ miles	1 20 12	3 10 16

Beat "Yankee," 2:09; "Whirlwind," 4:19; "Weetamoe" withdrew.

June 24 — Off Brenton's Reef Lightship — Eastern Y. C. — Course 25 miles, triangular. Wind southwest, moderate to fresh.

First leg — Beat 10 miles	1 24 39	
Second leg — Reach 7 miles	0 39 10	
Third leg — Run 8 miles	0 51 03	2 55 52

Beat "Yankee," 0:39; "Weetamoe," 1:26; "Whirlwind," 6:20.

June 25 — Off Brenton's Reef Lightship — Eastern Y. C. — Course 29 miles windward and leeward. Wind southwest, moderate.

	Elapsed Times	
	Leg	Race
First leg — 14½ miles	1 48 35	
Second leg — 14½ miles	1 27 16	3 15 51

Beat "Weetamoe," 1:24; "Yankee," 3:15; "Whirlwind," 10:43.

July 7 — Cup Course — Observation Race — Course 30 miles windward and leeward. Wind west-southwest, light.

First leg — 15 miles	2 11 33	
Second leg, 15 miles	1 39 30	3 51 03

Beaten by "Yankee," 7:38.

July 8 — Cup Course — Observation Race — Course 30 miles windward and leeward. Wind west to southwest, moderate.

First leg — 15 miles	1 46 15	
Second leg — 15 miles	1 39 58	3 26 13

Beaten by "Weetamoe," 0:26.

July 9 — Cup Course — Observation Race — Course 30 miles windward and leeward. Wind west by south, light.

First leg — 15 miles	2 32 05	
Second leg — 15 miles	1 28 27	4 00 32

Beat "Whirlwind," 7:56.

July 10 — Cup Course — Observation Race — Course 30 miles, triangular. Wind northeast, fresh.

First leg — Reach 10 miles ...	0 57 40	

	Elapsed Times	
	Leg	Race
Second leg — Beat 10 miles	1 20 22	
Third leg — Fetch 10 miles	0 53 48	3 11 50

July 12 — Cup Course — Observation Race — Course 30 miles, triangular. Wind light, variable.

First leg — Beat 10 miles	1 23 35	
Second leg — Reach 10 miles ..	1 55 59	
Third leg — Beat 10 miles	2 08 56	5 27 30

Beat "Whirlwind," 34:50.

July 16 — Cup Course — Observation Race — Course 30 miles, triangular. Wind southwest, light.

First leg — Beat 10 miles	1 27 30	
Second leg — Reach 10 miles ..	0 50 05	
Third leg — Reach 10 miles	0 59 56	3 17 31

Beat "Whirlwind," 6:11.

July 17 — Cup Course — Observation Race — Course 30 miles windward and leeward. Wind southwest, strong.

First leg — Beat 15 miles	1 55 36	
Second leg — Run 15 miles	1 18 33	3 14 09

Beaten by "Yankee," 5:01; by "Weetamoe," 1:53.

August 2 — Squadron Run — New London to Newport, 37.5 miles. Wind southwest, light to fresh.

Sarah's Ledge to Point Judith.	
Beat and reach 30.5 miles	3 18 10
Point Judith to Brenton's Reef.	

	Elapsed Times	
	Leg	Race
Run 7 miles	0 47 40	4 05 50

Beaten by "Weetamoe," 3:5; beat "Whirlwind," 9:41; beat "Yankee," 19:38.

August 4 — Squadron Run — Newport to Mattapoisett, 31.5 miles. Wind south, southwest, heavy.

Brenton's Reef to Hen and Chickens.

Reach, 17 miles 1 18 30

Hen and Chickens to Nye's Ledge.

Run 14.5 miles 1 23 52 2 42 02

Beaten by "Yankee," 0:20; beat Whirlwind, 0:12; "Weetamoe," 29:08.

August 5 — Race off Mattapoisett — Course 21 miles, triangular. Wind northwest, moderate.

First leg — Reach 7 miles 0 43 25

Second leg — Reach 7 miles 0 48 45

Third leg — Beat 7 miles 0 55 24 2 27 34

Beat "Weetamoe," 2:34; "Yankee," 2:52; "Whirlwind," 5:16.

August 6 — Squadron Run — Mattapoisett to Vineyard Haven, 37.5 miles. Wind very light, variable.

Nye's Ledge to Vineyard Haven.

Sound Lightship.

Beat 17.5 miles 3 45 28

Vineyard Sound Lightship to West chop.

Reach 20 miles 2 07 18 5 52 46

Beat "Yankee," 7:02; "Whirlwind," 12:52; "Weetamoe" did not finish.

August 7 — Squadron Run — Vineyard Haven to Newport, 37 miles. Wind southwest, light to fresh.

West Chop to Vineyard Sound Lightship.

	Elapsed Times Leg	Race
Beat 20 miles	3 04 24	

Vineyard Sound Lightship to Brenton's Reef.

Fetch 17 miles	1 40 01	4 44 25

Beat "Weetamoe," 0:20; "Whirlwind," 6:23; "Yankee," 8:19.

August 8 — Off Brenton's Reef — Astor Cup Course — 30 miles. Windward and leeward. Wind southeast and variable.

First leg — Beat 15 miles	2 01 00	
Second leg — Reach 15 miles ..	1 17 10	3 28 10

Beaten by "Weetamoe," 5:26; beat "Whirlwind," 7:34; "Yankee," 9:28.

August 9 — Off Brenton's Reef — Citizens Cup — Course 30 miles, triangular. Wind very light, variable.

First leg — Beat 10 miles	2 14 20	
Second leg — Reach 10 miles ..	0 59 00	
Third leg — Run 10 miles	1 33 37	4 46 57

Beaten by "Weetamoe," 7:34; beat "Whirlwind," 2:29; "Yankee," 16:06.

August 20 — Cup Course — Trial Race — Course 30 miles leeward and windward. Wind north, moderate.

	Elapsed Times	
	Leg	Race
First leg — Run 15 miles	2 03 21	
Second leg — Beat 15 miles	2 18 53	4 22 14

Beat "Weetamoe," 1:06.

August 21 — Cup Course — Trial Race — Course 30 miles, triangular. Wind northeast, strong.

First leg — Reach 10 miles	0 45 40	
Second leg — Beat 10 miles	1 16 51	
Third leg — Reach	0 46 49	2 49 20

Beat "Weetamoe," 3:08.

September 13 — Cup Course — First Cup Race — Course 30 miles leeward and windward. Wind north by east, light.

First leg — Run 15 miles	2 08 19	
Second leg — Beat 15 miles	1 55 29	4 03 48

Beat "Shamrock V." on first leg, 1:56.
Beat "Shamrock V." on second leg, 0.56.
Beat "Shamrock V." on race, 2:52.

September 15 — Cup Course — Second Cup Race — Course 30 miles, triangular. Wind west southwest, moderate.

First leg — Beat 10
miles 1 40 18

Second leg — Reach 10
miles 0 59 10

Third leg — Run 10
miles 1 21 16 4 00 44

Beat "Shamrock V." on first leg, 5:58.
Beat "Shamrock V." on second leg, 3:05.
Beat "Shamrock V." on third leg, 0:21.
Beat "Shamrock V." on race, 9:34.

September 17 — Cup Course — Third Cup Race — Course 30 miles windward and leeward. Wind southwest, fresh.

"Shamrock V." withdrew 46 minutes after start with broken halyard.

September 18 — Cup Course — Fourth Cup Race — Course 30 miles, triangular. Wind west northwest, fresh.

First leg — Beat 10
miles 1 22 08

Second leg — Fetch 10 miles 0 51 52

Third leg — Reach 10 miles 0 56 13 3 10 13

Beat "Shamrock V." on first leg, 9:10.

Beaten by "Shamrock V." on second leg, 1:23.

Beaten by "Shamrock V." on third leg, 2:03.

Beat "Shamrock V." on race, 5:44.

Recapitulation:

Total distance ..... 797.5 miles

Total time 96 40 38

Speed average ..... 8:25 knots

THE INTERNATIONAL POLO MATCH OF 1930

THE INTERNATIONAL POLO MATCH OF 1930

THE Polo Match of 1930 is a thing of the past and in my humble opinion it was won for America by Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, senior, for he it was who supervised the conditioning of the American ponies. It was their superior condition which enabled America to win.

It is a well-known fact that a man can play far better polo on his three best ponies than on the balance of his string. The American ponies were able to repeat. The English mounts with the exception of three or four could not.

For example: Hitchcock played but five ponies in the first game and Balding used eight. In the second game the number was six and eight.

The best American ponies were in such superior condition that each could play two chukkers, and both games were practically won after half-time. In the last game Hopping rode Timolo, his best pony, during three periods.

I am not impressed by the most modern manner of playing polo notwithstanding that it won this year owing to the fact that America had two such long hitters as Hitchcock and Guest. I believe, all things being equal, that the Whitney-Millburn game "across the field" would win twice out of three times, but I may be wrong. One thing is certain, the latter game is far more interesting to watch.

To hit the ball with full force on all occasions and have it continually rebound after hitting a pony is a step backwards in the science of polo.

The Americans consisted of four brilliant and aggressive No. 2's and in neither game did they have much advantage at half-time, notwithstanding they were opposed by two

ALONG THE BOARDS

superior poloists only, for the other two men were players of no great experience in match play.

The scores at half-time were:

1st Game America 5 England 3
2nd Game America 6 England 5

and the final scores were:

1st Game America 10 England 5
2nd Game America 14 England 9

It was the superior condition of the best American ponies which enabled America to outscore England during the last four periods of each game.

This does not mean that the English ponies were inferior, it was simply their lack of condition. Forty-eight of them were sold at auction after the games for $183,400.

The British had very hard luck. George, their chosen No. 1, was taken ill, a substitute was injured, and they had to reorganize the team at the last moment. Under these circumstances they put up a gallant fight.

Roark, beautifully mounted, played a brilliant No. 3 for England. The great Lacey seemed somewhat at sea as No. 2, for he failed to feed the ball to his No. 1. The latter made but 3 goals in the two games and had but 8 tries, while Pedley, America's No. 1, had 28 tries at goal and scored 14 times. This was hardly Balding's fault for he seldom had a try. Lacey on his own however made 7 goals in 10 tries. Guinness, an untried man, played well at back and proved to be a hard hitter.

For America Hitchcock, the pivot of his team at No. 3, played perfectly, sacrificing his usual brilliant individual game to strictly team play. Pedley was a good No. 1, notwithstanding it was not his usual position. Guest played very well at back, and Hopping was of great assistance.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL POLO MATCH

Line-Up and Result

Position	UNITED STATES (10)	GREAT BRITAIN (5)
No. 1	Eric Pedley	Gerald Balding
No. 2	Earle A. S. Hopping	Lewis L. Lacey
No. 3	Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.	C. T. I. Roark
Back	Winston F. C. Guest	Humphrey Guinness

Score by Chukkers

America	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	—10
Great Britain ...	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	— 5

First Chukker:

Goal		U.S.	G.B.
1	— Roark, Great Britain	0	1
2	— Pedley, United States	1	1
3	— Lacey, Great Britain	1	2

Second Chukker:

4	— Pedley, United States	2	2
5	— Pedley, United States	3	2

Third Chukker:

6	— Balding, Great Britain	3	3
7	— Hopping, United States	4	3

Fourth Chukker:

8	— Pedley, United States	5	3

Fifth Chukker:

9	— Hopping, United States	6	3
10	— Lacey, Great Britain.....	6	4

Sixth Chukker:

Goal	U.S.	G.B.
11 — Hitchcock, United States	7	4
12 — Lacey, Great Britain	7	5

Seventh Chukker:

13 — Hopping, United States	8	5

Eighth Chukker:

14 — Hitchcock, United States	9	5
15 — Pedley, United States	10	5

Individual totals: United States: Pedley (5), Hopping (3), Hitchcock (2). Great Britain: Balding, Lacey (3), Captain Roark.

Referee — Louis E. Stoddard. *Umpires* — Jack D. Nelson, for Great Britain; Captain Wesley J. White, for United States. *Timekeeper* — A. W. Sadenwater. *Scorekeeper* — Martin Dowling. *Time*, eight chukkers of 7½ minutes.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL POLO MATCH

Line-Up and Result

Position	UNITED STATES (14)	GREAT BRITAIN (9)
No. 1	Eric L. Pedley	Gerald Balding
No. 2	Earle A. S. Hopping	Lewis L. Lacey
No. 3	Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.	C. T. L. Roark
Back	Winston F. C. Guest	H. P. Guinness

Score by Chukkers

United States	1	2	2	1	0	4	1	3	— 14
Great Britain	3	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	— 9

THE WINNING TEAM

Goal		U.S.	G.B.
	First Chukker:		
1	Pedley, United States	1	0
2	Roark, Great Britain	1	1
3	Lacey, Great Britain	1	2
4	Lacey, Great Britain	1	3
	Second Chukker:		
5	Hitchcock, United States	2	3
6	Pedley, United States	3	3
	Third Chukker:		
7	Balding, Great Britain	3	4
8	Lacey, Great Britain	3	5
9	Pedley, United States	4	5
10	Hitchcock, United States	5	5
	Fourth Chukker:		
11	Guest, United States	6	5
	Fifth Chukker:		
12	Balding, Great Britain	6	6
13	Roark, Great Britain	6	7
	Sixth Chukker:		
14	Hopping, United States	7	7
15	Pedley, United States	8	7
16	Hopping, United States	9	7
17	Pedley, United States	10	7
	Seventh Chukker:		
18	Roark, Great Britain	10	8
19	Pedley, United States	11	8

Eighth Chukker:

20 — Pedley, United States 12 8
21 — Lacey, Great Britain 12 9
22 — Pedley, United States 13 9
23 — Pedley, United States 14 9

Individual totals — United States: Pedley (9), Hopping (2), Hitchcock (2), Guest. Great Britain: Balding (2), Lacey (4), Roark (3).

Referee — Louis E. Stoddard. *Umpires* — Jack D. Nelson, for Great Britain; Captain Wesley J. White, for United States. *Timekeeper* — A. W. Sadenwater. *Scorekeeper* — Martin Dowling. *Time,* eight chukkers of 7½ minutes. *Time of game,* 1:41.

LEAMINGTON AND MAGGIE B. B.

LEAMINGTON AND MAGGIE B. B.

AT Erdenheim, Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania, under two slabs of granite which bear their names, lie the remains of two great race horses, Leamington and the favorite lady of his harem, Maggie B. B.

Leamington was a brown colt by Faugh-a-Ballagh, out of a mare by Pantaloon. He was a good race horse, having won the Woodcote and Chesterfield Stakes, Chester Cup, and Goodwood Stakes. In the Chester Cup, at two-and-a-quarter miles, there were thirty-two starters including Fisherman, a horse with two Ascot Gold Cups to his credit, yet there are people who claim that racing today is better than it was in the '50s of the last century!

After being retired from the turf, Leamington stood in England for six seasons with

little success. He was brought to America in 1865 by Mr. R. W. Cameron, and made the season of 1866 in Kentucky. He was a pronounced success from the very first, for his blood suited the great Lexington mares of that day. He served only ten mares his first season, but produced Enquirer, Longfellow, Lynchburg, and Lyttleton. In 1867 he was brought East, and stood at Mr. Cameron's. Later he was for a time in Paterson, and in 1871 at Mr. John Hunter's farm in Westchester County, New York. In 1872 he was bought by Mr. Aristides Welch for Erdenheim, and he died there in 1878.

No stallion has ever produced a better lot of colts and fillies during a succession of years. They had perfect action, and many of them were not afflicted with too much top-hamper, so they trained on. I will mention only a few of his get, but what memories they revive! Enquirer, Longfellow, Lyttleton, Eolus, Hyder Ali, Reform, Aristides, Rhadamanthus, Parole, Harold, Iroquois, Onandaga, Olitipa, Susquehanna, Spin-

away, Sensation, Giroflé, Girofla, Francesca, and Ferncliffe.

Enquirer was a great race horse, and was unbeaten as a three-year-old. For twenty years he was prominent in the stud. His two best sons were probably Falsetto and Eolus. The former was the champion of his year, and the sire of that great filly Dewdrop. Eolus stood at Mr. Hancock's stud Ellerslie, and among others sired: Eole, Morello, Eurus, Diablo, Russell, Eon, and Elkwood.

Longfellow was the best race horse of his decade, and became a noted sire. Among his progeny were: Leonatus, Freeland, Thora, Longstreet, Jils Johnson, and Poet Scout.

Aristides won the first Kentucky Derby in 1875, and later defeated Ten Broeck at 2 1/8 miles in 3.45 1/2.

Parole, a gelding, had a world-wide reputation, for he ran in England as well as in this country. He was the champion two-year-old of 1875. Among the races he won as a four-year-old were the Saratoga Cup and the Maturity Stakes at three miles, also the

Great Special at Baltimore, when he defeated Ten Broeck and Tom Ochiltree. As a five-year-old he won the Baltimore, Saratoga, and Monmouth Cups. When Parole was six years old, he was sent to England as a trial horse for Duke of Magenta. The latter went wrong, so Parole took his place, and defeated the great Isonomy in the Newmarket Handicap. He followed this up by winning the City and Suburban, Great Metropolitan, Cheshire Stakes, and Epsom Gold Cup. He was brought back to this country when eight years old, and continued his successful career. In ten seasons he started 127 times and won 59 races.

Sensation was never defeated. He begot the great two-year-old Democrat, and stood second in the list of sires in England in 1899.

Olitipa, Susquehanna, Giroflé, Girofla, and Francesca were great racing fillies.

Mr. Lorillard was very much impressed by the success of Parole in England, and bought all the Leamington yearlings at Erdenheim the following year. His brother

George expressed regret at this, so the two brothers drew for the lot. Among the number falling to the share of Pierre Lorillard was a small but beautifully turned yearling out of Maggie B. B. This youngster was named Iroquois. He developed well, and became the most renowned son of Leamington. He ran second in several stakes in England as a two-year-old and won the Chesterfield, Levant Stakes, and a race at Epsom. He is the only American-bred horse that has won the English Derby, and, excepting Tracery, the only one that ever won the St. Leger. Half trained, he ran second in the 2000 Guineas. He did not start as a four-year-old, as he broke a blood vessel, but Tom Cannon nursed him along, so that as a five-year-old he managed to run second to Tristan in the Hardwicke Stakes, and won the Stockbridge Cup.

On June 27, 1883, Iroquois sailed for home. On his arrival he was foolishly put to work to meet Freeland, Eole, George Kinney, and Miss Woodford, four seasoned

campaigners, at Long Branch. On August 25 he ran third, lapped with George Kinney and Eole for the Monmouth Stakes. Matt Byrnes, who prepared him for the race, told me that, allowing for Iroquois' condition, he considered it the greatest performance of all time. Miss Woodford defeated him later on, and he was retired from the turf.

In the stud, the best horse he sired was Tammany, and Snapper Garrison always maintained that Tammany was the best horse he ever rode.

Leamington was the first horse to challenge the supremacy of Lexington as a stallion. He was the premier sire in America in 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881. He died on May 6, 1878, aged twenty-five years.

Maggie B. B.

Maggie B. B. was a short-legged, stout-bodied chestnut mare by imp. Australian out of Madeline by Boston, second dam Magnolia by imp. Glencoe. She was foaled in

1867, and was bred by Mr. James B. Clay at the Ashland Stud in Kentucky.

As a two-year-old, Maggie B. B. won two out of four races. She came East as a three-year-old with a great reputation, and won the Sequel Stakes at Saratoga, but was beaten twice at Long Branch by Enquirer and by Glenelg. She became the property of Mr. Welch, and was bred every season from 1871 to 1878 to Leamington at Erdenheim.

Her progeny were: Lord Clive, Pera, Magnum Bonum, Jaconet, and Harold. She was barren in 1877, but in 1878 dropped Iroquois, the winner of the Derby and St. Leger in England. The following year she had a filly foal called Francesca.

After Leamington's death, in 1878, the mare was bred to Alarm. By him she produced: Red and Blue, Panique the winner of the Belmont Stakes, and Wawekus.

She was barren in 1880, and was then bred to Leamington's good son Reform, by whom she had four foals: Okema, Owas, Hutako, and Homeopathy. She was then sent to the

stallion Woodlands, and dropped Hypatia, followed by Flatland.

She died on November 4, 1889, aged twenty-two years.

Besides having been the dam of great race horses like Harold, Iroquois, Panique, and others, she acquired great renown owing to the fact that her blood has descended so strongly in the female line, for her daughters were great brood mares. They produced among others: Whiskbroom II, Blue Girl, Sallie McClelland, Belvidere, and Sir Dixon.

There is a romance connected with the name of Maggie B. B. Mr. Clay had wooed a Miss Margaret B. Beck in Kentucky. Her father, Senator Beck, disapproved of the match, and carried his daughter off to Washington, where she married. She died the following Spring, and on the same day, on the farm of the broken-hearted lover in Kentucky, a filly was born which he named Maggie B. B., in order to perpetuate the memory of his lost lady love.

THE HUNT FROM PIPER'S WOOD

THE HUNT FROM PIPER'S WOOD

WHEN I arrived with the hounds at the meet at Whitwick Crossroads, I found an assemblage of about two hundred horsemen and Dianas of the chase awaiting me. After allowing the few tardy members of the hunt the customary short law, I trotted the hounds on to Piper's Wood for the first draw.

Piper's Wood is usually a sure find, for its owner does not raise pheasants, so, as Will Dale used to say: "You never see anything worse than a buck rabbit there."

It was not long before I heard a whimper from Grasper and knew that there was a fox afoot. The good horse that I was riding also recognized Grasper's well-known and trusty voice, for I felt a suppressed tremor of excitement between my knees as we went

through the gate into the wood, in order to draw the covert up wind.

First one hound opened and then another, until a symphony of that music developed which is the joy of a huntsman's heart. The disturbed fox took a turn once around the wood as I stood still awaiting developments. It was not long before I heard the second whip's cheerful voice on the south side of the covert: "Tally Ho! Gone Away-Away!"

With a blast on my horn to hurry on the few straggling hounds, I galloped down a ride that led to the open country. On arriving there I saw a picture that gladdened my heart. Hounds were streaming out of the wood into the open in full cry, and before me as far as I could see were great pasture fields divided by hedge and ditch, and the gaps stopped with stout rails. Far beyond one could see the outline of Bolton Wood, where I decided the fox was bound — but I was mistaken.

We raced away over the grass with that wonderful feeling of satisfaction that the

measured stride of a thoroughbred horse gives one. Added to this, was the clever shortening of stride as my hunter approached a fence, followed by a bound into the air, and the safely-over feeling on landing. There are no other sensations quite equal to such moments of joy as one follows a flying pack of hounds in a well-fenced grass country.

The fences were all jumpable, so that the field spread out on both sides of the streaming pack with the thrusters showing the way.

Hounds ran straight for about two miles, then the fox was headed at Whittle Hill and turned to the left towards Hiveshead, ran through it to Westover and on to the Privets. Here hounds dwelt a moment, and a "Hold hard, gentlemen," was necessary from me to allow the pack a chance to remain on terms with the quarry they were hunting. It was once around the covert, and then out at the West end. I followed over the boundary fence. It was a nasty place, an upstanding wattle with a drop and a wide ditch on the

far side. Sitting well back we landed safely, and the thoughts came to my mind that it was a good spot to test the modern system of jumping fences. The form that has been adopted by the Horse Show gentry, and young ladies, of riding over fences on their stomachs instead of on that beautiful part of their bodies which God has given them for that purpose.

Hounds raced on. Leaving Outwoods on the left, they ran through Creampoke and on to Wragby. Here I viewed the fox, and two fields beyond they ran into him and rolled him over. I dismounted — and then I woke up, for I had been asleep. I found that the fire had gone out and that the eyes of the fox pate that hung over the mantel were gazing down at me with a look of reproach, and I remembered that that gallant fox had been found in Piper's Wood some years ago.

Every dog has his day, and every cat her afternoon. I have long since had both, and my hunting now is confined to an occasional after-dinner dream.

METHODS OF SALMON FISHING IN CANADA

METHODS OF SALMON FISHING IN CANADA

THE conditions of salmon fishing in Canada differ from those in Great Britain. I believe the reason why this interesting sport has had such a vogue in Great Britain, and why so many books on the subject have been written, is that the salmon has been known there and respected since the days before the Romans. Also, owing to wise laws and their observance, salmon are still to be found, for many of the British salmon rivers are productive.

It is the proximity of these rivers to the abodes of the anglers that has made the sport so popular. In some cases the stream is at the foot of the angler's lawn, so that when his gillie informs him that the water has cleared and fallen after a spate, he has but to

pull on his waders, stroll down to the pool and fish. We have to journey two days by rail to reach the nearest salmon water. Then the fishing, owing to little frost and to a more or less continuous run of fish at all seasons, is possible from February until November.

When my ancestors, in the seventeenth century, arrived at the mouth of the Connecticut River, with the Say and Brook Expedition, to settle on the land granted to the noble lords of those names, they found the river alive with both salmon and shad. There are records of a later date that relate the fact that when a man wished to buy a highly prized shad from the fishermen he was obliged to purchase two salmon at a small price. These were the conditions in those days in almost every river from what is now the State of Maine to the Delaware River in the South.

It was not many years before these conditions changed, for, by constructing dams in order to run their grist and saw-mills, the settlers prevented the salmon from reach-

LEAPING SALMON

ing their spawning beds, and the few remaining fish were destroyed by sawdust and other pollution of the rivers. Today a very few salmon are still to be found in the two most easterly rivers in Maine only. It was a sad destruction of great future wealth, not to mention the possibilities of sport with rod and fly.

As the salmon had all been destroyed, angling with us was developed chiefly by fishing for the *fontinalis,* which is commonly called a trout, but which is really a member of the *Charr* family.

The development of our fishing tackle, which is now celebrated, was greatly influenced by the very game sea-fish called in these waters the Striped Bass, and known farther south as the Rockfish (*Roccus lineatus*). It was this fishing that developed the multiplying reel, and taught us properly to estimate the strain that can be safely put on rod and line.

The first records we have of salmon fishing in Canada date from the '50s of the last

century, but it no doubt existed earlier in those rivers which flow into the St. Lawrence just east of Quebec, but which now hold no salmon. The first authentic records are of the Godabout and the Moisie, two north-shore St. Lawrence rivers. Anglers from the United States began in the '50s to take the long journey north for the purpose of enjoying fly-fishing for salmon, and they left records of some of their yearly catches.

In the '70s and '80s the demand for salmon fishing increased rapidly. Rich Americans bought and leased rivers in the Provinces for that purpose, and as it became more and more expensive to fish those streams, they founded fishing clubs, and built camps along the rivers to accommodate their angling members.

It is this procedure which has preserved the salmon fishing as it exists in the Province of Quebec today, for where the public has been allowed free fishing, or where they were simply taxed by a small yearly license

fee, as in Nova Scotia and parts of New Brunswick, the rivers have been practically depleted of salmon. In Quebec, the lessees of the rivers have bought most of the nets in the tidal waters, but in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick netting in the fresh water is allowed. The St. John River is netted for over one hundred and twenty miles from its tidal waters. How any fish manage to work their way past these many nets is a problem; but they do, and a few are found as high up as Grand Falls, two hundred and twenty-five miles from the sea.

Added to these depredations, the salmon are now not even allowed to reach their rivers, for they are drift-netted off shore in the sea as well. In 1929 there were 84,950 fathoms of drift-nets in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The politicians claim they cannot refuse anyone, *who has a vote,* a license to fish. The consequence is, the Miramichi, once a great salmon river, now holds few fish, and at no far distant time most of the other salmon rivers in Canada will be in a like con-

dition. The Golden Egg hangs by a silken cord.

Our fishing season is a short one. Its beginning depends on the arrival of the salmon after the ice goes out. The fish seem to run up stream, when the temperature of the river water suits them. This usually happens about the second week in June. The season closes on August 15, excepting in a few rivers in New Brunswick. The Indians are allowed to fish in the St. John River until October 1, but the salmon they take during the last few weeks are black fish.

As the rivers in Canada are mostly all too deep and too swift to wade, one must fish them from canoes, for the trees grow down to the water's edge, and bank fishing is impossible. The angler has a great advantage over a hooked salmon when fishing in a canoe, for the canoe is dropped down at once below the hooked fish.

The killig is lowered at the head of a pool, or where the first spot is that is known

at times to hold salmon. This depends on the height of the water, as salmon change their positions according to the strength of the stream. The guides are well acquainted with such matters, and place the canoe according to custom. As you cast your fly over the waters, the canoe is gradually lowered down stream by giving it rope, and by lifting the killig, allowing the canoe to float down stream, and anchoring again. Each pool has a given number of drops according to the height of the water.

When a salmon is hooked, the killig is lifted, and the canoe is paddled to the river bank, where the angler plays his fish, and where his guide gaffs it. In case a fish takes down stream the canoe follows.

The book tells one that it should take one minute to the pound to kill a salmon. This is overestimated, in my opinion, and I believe the limit should be just half that time under Canadian conditions of fishing.

I was already an experienced sea-fisherman when I began to fish for salmon, and

was used to handling the most modern tackle invented for taking heavy game fish. I was greatly surprised to find that fly-fishing tackle had only slightly changed in the last hundred years, and that the anglers followed the English authorities implicitly. As our conditions are quite different, I changed my methods of fishing in order to make the task easier, and to obtain more personal action and pleasure.

My fishing companion K. and I traveled up and down the Grand Cascapedia River for nine seasons, and fished the same waters diligently for a month each year. We met at an early breakfast, and again at a late dinner, after which we usually sat by the fire and often discussed the well-worn subject of salmon fishing. It was the only subject on which we did not agree, so we were therefore inclined to discuss it.

The proof that we were both right in our ideas on the subject is that, by a very strange coincidence, at the end of the ninth season we found we had each taken the same

number of fish, namely 559 salmon in nine years!

We differed in opinion because K. was a Fundamentalist and I was a Modernist. He had read almost every book that had been written on the subject by Englishmen, from Isaak Walton to Arthur Hutton, faithfully followed their advice, and fished according to Hoyle. I, on the contrary, although I had also read those books, believed that the advice given by those great authorities was correct for their conditions, but as the conditions in Canada were different, other methods should be employed.

K. was an old salmon fisherman with much skill and experience; I was an experienced sea-fisherman who had taken up fly-fishing late in life, and who had taught himself to cast. I had no prejudices. K. fished with a rather limber rod, 14 feet long; I usually used a stiff 13-foot rod, known as a wind rod, intended to fish with in a strong upstream wind. He used a single action reel, and changed the drag from time to time;

my reel was a multiplier. I fished without a drag, and controlled my fish with my left thumb on the cork handle of the rod above the reel. With a thumbstall I could feel the fish and graduate the pressure, which you cannot do with a drag without often changing it. His bending, bobbing rod had great fun; I enjoyed all this pleasure in my hands and arms.

He carried a box with numerous patterns and sizes of flies; I used but three or four patterns and sizes. In fact, to prove my contention that it did not matter what fly one used as long as one gave it a chance, I had a private fly made which I called the "Griswold Gray." On three sizes of this fly I took 415 of the total of 559 salmon. I believe there is more in the presentation of a fly than in its many colored feathers.

K. fished sitting down in his canoe; I always stood up when casting. He hooked his fish from the reel-brake; I held my line on the rod with the second finger of the right hand, and did not strike until I felt sure the

salmon was hooked — then I struck hard. In that way you lose all lightly hooked fish at once, instead of later on. He changed hands in casting right or left; I never changed hands when casting.

If K. simply rose a salmon, he would give it a good long rest, change the fly in size, and often in pattern, and continue this if the fish came again; I seldom changed my fly under any circumstances, and seldom rested a fish. If I rose a fish short, I gave it the fly again at once; if the fish did not take it, I stripped line and fished the drop out, and then came back to the first rise. This gives a salmon a long rest, but you miss this opportunity if you hook a fish below on the same drop.

I asked K. one day why he lowered his rod when a fish jumped. He said that it was the correct thing to do, in order to give the salmon line, because the fish is trying to break the cast by hitting the line with its tail. In this case, I lift the line and give no slack. K.'s method of lowering his rod whenever a salmon jumped is the custom when

a man is above his fish, in the water or on the bank of a stream, as the strain is then a direct one to the jumping salmon. Under those circumstances it is well to lower the tip. Our conditions are, however, quite different. When we hook a fish, the canoe is dropped down stream and paddled ashore. Our fish, when they jump, are usually across stream or above us. If you attempt to give line, the current takes it, and the salmon is back in the stream before the slack reaches it. If you have a strong drag on your reel at that moment, there is an excessive strain on your tackle when the fish makes its next move. I fancy the proper theory is to drop your tip if a salmon jumps with its head away from you, but not to do so if the head is pointing towards you. This needs a quicker eye than I have.

My friend adapted the size of the flies he used to the conditions of light and water, and gave it great thought. I am a believer in large flies, and seldom used a fly smaller than a 3/0. I would begin the season with a

6/0, change later to a 4/0 and 3/0 double. In low-water conditions I went to the other extreme, and used 6's and 8's double.

When the salmon were rising short and just nipping, I found a double hook would cure them of this bad habit. One season I took 48 large salmon on one "Griswold Gray" 4/0, and cast without untying fly or cast. Another year I landed 30 salmon on a 3/0 double of the same pattern, that weighed 746 pounds, two fish being over 40 pounds each.

In the early season I usually fished with a twisted-gut collar a yard and a half long, and a stout gut leader of the same length. This was done because this taper casts well, and in order to "horse" the many heavy hooked kelt. At the end of my line I wrap a loop, and between that and the gut-cast I place a small brass ring. This is most handy, and avoids all tying and untying of knots or cutting of line. The ring weighs less than a knot, and creates no bubbles when working the fly; but its greatest advantage is that it

blocks when it reaches the end of the tip, and does away with all watching of line knot. It is a great comfort to the angler.

This simply proves that there is more than one method of taking salmon with a wet fly in strong water. Other conditions, other methods. I had a guide who could cast and fish a fly much better than I could, but would seldom hook a salmon, for he struck too soon and pulled the fly away from the disappointed fish.

I was amused this summer watching three Indians fishing in New Brunswick with heavy, self-made rods. They cast beautifully and fished well until they hooked a salmon. Then they seemed to lose their presence of mind, for they pointed their rods at the salmon and killed, or lost, the fish, on the reel. HHowever, they landed 21 salmon in one day, in one pool.

As it takes a novice some time to distinguish the difference between a "Silver Grey" and a "Mar Lodge," I hardly think a fresh-run salmon can do so. I believe one

F. G. G. WITH 42 POUND SALMON

should use a smaller fly in shallow pools than in deep waters. When fishing with a long line, it is well to pull in some line before lifting it for the next cast; for it saves the rod, which is important for the light rods we now use. If you wish to fish a deep fly, it is well to shoot some line, as the fly falls, and to cast well downstream. One seldom knows how deep one's fly fishes, but it is a known fact that is seldom recognized, that a light line sinks better than a heavy one. The finer the line the less surface it has, and therefore the less resistance to the stream.

I believe in killing a salmon as quickly as possible by playing it hard, for the longer a fish is on, the greater the chance of losing it. My advice is, keep your tip up and as much of your line as possible out of water and near the surface. More salmon are lost by gentle treatment than by playing them too hard. In the last ten years' fishing I have not broken a single tip, nor can I remember parting a leader. I have lost flies

that had been tied in a hurry by cold fingers, and I split two butts fighting big kelt. There is always a slip of the line in my method and no sudden jerk, as there is at times from a reel-brake.

THE JIGGING SALMON

THE JIGGING SALMON

WHAT makes a hooked salmon " jig," and how is it done? It is a most demoralizing sensation to the angler, and it has a great moral effect on his nerves. One has an active response for the salmon's every other move, but against jigging a passive endurance is the only possible response. The short, heavy jerks at intervals of but a few seconds are always heart-rending.

How does the salmon do it? Is it opening and shutting its mouth, gasping for breath? Is it standing on its head trying to rub the fly free against a stone, or simply swinging its head from side to side? I have never been able satisfactorily to decide these questions.

These were my thoughts as I sat by the fire one evening at Middle Camp on the Grand Cascapedia River, trying to dry

my very wet clothes after an evening's angling in the rain. I had been fishing Little Camp Pool, and had risen and hooked a heavy fish which had sulked and jigged until we eventually parted company.

While deep in thought my fishing companion K., who had been upstream, arrived in a somewhat drowned condition. I repeated my thoughts to him. He laughed and said: "Let me tell you of an experience I once had with jigging. I was bound downstream one evening in my canoe, and when passing through Dewinton's Pool chanced to see what I believed to be a 50-pound salmon, yet they always look big when in the river. One could easily recognize that fish if seen again by a long white mark on its shoulder, which was evidently an old, healed gill-net wound. I said to my fisherman: 'George, we must follow that fish upstream and try to capture him. Tomorrow will be Sunday. By Monday morning that fish should be in Big Camp Pool.'

"It was early in the season, and I was the

only member of the Club on the river, so Monday morning we poled upstream and fished the better part of Big Camp, taking several good fish, but seeing no sign of our stout friend. The men had their supper at Middle Camp, and I had a welcome cup of tea. After the sun had gone down, we had a try in the famous pool in front of this camp. On the second drop I hooked a fish below the surface that did not show. The killig was lifted, and we moved as usual to the shore a little below the fish. When I tightened my line I appreciated that I had a heavy fish, and I at once thought of the scarred giant. I believed the fish would soon come to terms, as it appeared to be hanging in the current, but it suddenly began to jig to beat the band, and then I was sure I had hold of a sulking fish on the bottom. Having often been told that when a salmon jigged it was a certain sign that the fish was lightly hooked, I did not put much strain on the tackle for a time, but I stepped ashore and tried to move his majesty by pressure from

below, and then from up stream, but to no effect.

"As I am not blessed with an over supply of patience, I then proceeded to give the salmon all the butt my tackle would stand. The more I did this the harder the salmon jigged. It was now nearly dark, and the negro cook came down from the house to tell me that it was nine o'clock and that my dinner was getting cold. I handed the rod to George, my guide, who had been standing near, gaff in hand, watching the struggle. I told him to have a try, but that I believed I was fast to a log. He said: 'No — no, it is a salmon all right, and a big one. I never felt a fish with so strong a jig.'

"After dinner I lighted a cigar and strolled down to the pool in the moonlight. I found George up a tree on the bank. He was lashing the handle of the rod, above and below the reel, to a limber branch. When he came down he said: 'The rod is safe, the reel is clear and it has a good drag on it; by daylight that fish will be floating dead on

the surface, or else he will have worked the fly out of his jaw.' We all turned in.

"In the morning, bright and early, we found the rod still in place, and the tip showed plainly that the fish was still jigging. George untied the rod and handed it down, and we took to the canoe again. I told the bowman to drop his killig above the fish, and give us rope enough to allow George to try and poach the salmon with his gaff. At that moment the sun began to shine above the eastern hills. George looked down into the pool, and said the water was too deep, that his gaff would not reach, and that we must go ashore for a moment. He ran up to the house and soon appeared with a rope and the ice-tongs. We moved back into the pool, anchored, and allowed the canoe to drift astern to the proper spot. George lowered the ice-tongs, and with some difficulty pulled up a loose coil of barbed wire with my hook fast to one end of it. The guides both laughed heartily when I remarked: 'That settles it — the jig is up!'"

K. and I sat by the fire until quite late and discussed the question of jigging, but failed to solve the question:

"Why does a salmon jig, and how is it done?"

MY TEN YEARS' SALMON SCORE

CONSERVATION

THE members of the Cascapedia Club limit their daily catch to eight salmon. The annual catch per rod is limited to seventy-five fish, but in years of plenty they are allowed to take one hundred salmon.

F. G. G.

1920

June *11*—23
12—24, 33
14—26, 27
15—33, 35, 32, 27, 27, 26, 26, 22
16—18
17—31, 17, 18
18—10, 28, 31
19—23
21—26
26—29, 22
28—21, 19
30—23

July *2*—25, 23, 20
3—22
7—23
8—12, 35, 26

34 *Salmon, 855 lbs., Average 25 lbs.*

Very poor season. Water low and gin clear. Few fish in river.

1921

June *10* — 28, 38, 27
14 — 29
16 — 11, 18, 22, 22, 22
17 — 27
20 — 36, 21
22 — 10
23 — 33
24 — 24, 21
25 — 44
27 — 24
29 — 32, 14, 20, 11
30 — 21, 12
July *2* — 25, 22, 12, 10, 15, 22, 16
3 — 14
5 — 21, 21, 10
6 — 24, 29

37 *Salmon*, 817 *lbs.*, *Average* 22 *lbs.*

Poor fishing. Few fish arrived.

1922

June *8* — 25, 15
9 — 22
10 — 24, 26
16 — 28, 19, 35, 22, 23, 11
17 — 12, 21, 23, 30, 24, 26
19 — 25, 22, 19, 11, 9
20 — 24, 31, 19, 31, 15, 32, 22
21 — 22, 15
23 — 24, 18, 42, 30, 30, 15
24 — 10, 21, 23, 15, 20
26 — 18, 12, 10
27 — 20, 18, 13, 17, 16, 23, 20
28 — 9, 21, 20, 17, 22, 21, 23, 32
29 — 20, 22, 22, 22, 35 12, 12
30 — 20, 20, 20, 20, 15
July *1* — 15
2 — 24, 25

75 Salmon, 1553 *lbs., Average* 20.7 *lbs.*

Salmon ran early. High water. Fish took well. Low water in July.

1923

June *12* — 24, 24, 19, 15
13 — 10, 16, 23
15 — 19, 21
16 — 18
18 — 21, 27
19 — 12, 18
20 — 14
21 — 23, 28
22 — 23
23 — 27
25 — 20, 20, 25, 27, 28
26 — 21, 24, 25, 12, 25, 19
27 — 21, 27, 18, 31
28 — 21, 21, 21, 11
29 — 23, 25, 23, 23, 25, 26, 29, 21
30 — 20, 20, 20, 17, 20, 21, 18, 21
July *2* — 21, 25, 30, 21, 21
3 — 26, 24
4 — 21
5 — 25, 23
6 — 27, 29, 33, 21, 23, 19, 21, 23

72 *Salmon*, 1582 *lbs.*, *Average* 22 *lbs.*

Fish arrived nearly three weeks late. Salmon rose well. Good fishing.

1924

June *15* — 31, 21
16 — 32, 21, 21
17 — 26, 24, 24, 21, 21
18 — 17, 18, 25, 21, 20, 27, 35, 22
19 — 21, 22
20 — 15, 16, 18, 22, 27, 28
21 — 16, 30, 11, 26, 25, 21
23 — 38, 24, 21, 26, 30, 24
24 — 26, 29, 32, 11, 10, 20, 24, 24
25 — 11, 18, 22, 32, 13, 35
26 — 13, 21, 22, 18, 12, 10, 19, 22
27 — 15, 21, 21, 24, 25, 17, 22, 18
28 — 28, 26, 21, 19
30 — 23, 15, 30, 20, 21, 34, 24, 18
July *2* — 17, 10
3 — 35
4 — 13
7 — 31, 29
8 — 13, 15
9 — 21, 23, 26, 11, 10

94 *Salmon*, 2032 *lbs.*, *Average* 21.6 *lbs.*

Very good year. River full of salmon. No rain.

1925

June *16* — 22
17 — 20, 20, 22, 38, 24, 25, 28, 22
18 — 32, 21, 21, 28, 22, 29, 17, 20
19 — 34, 32, 28, 22, 21, 31, 33, 26
20 — 22, 22, 26, 34, 26
22 — 29, 30, 22, 34, 21, 13
23 — 27, 22, 29, 24, 29, 29
24 — 14, 35, 32, 20, 25, 12
25 — 31, 25, 12, 29
26 — 23, 26
27 — 26, 22, 29
29 — 12, 21, 23

July *2* — 21, 20, 22, 23, 14, 32, 26, 33
3 — 25, 25, 24, 24, 24, 13
4 — 32, 23, 34, 30
6 — 23, 23
8 — 16, 17

81 *Salmon* 1984 *lbs.*, *Average* 24.5 *lbs.*

Another good season. Plenty of fish. No rain or rise of water. Large fish.

1926

June *17* — 20, 14
21 — 29, 24, 28, 19
22 — 22, 24
25 — 22, 26, 22, 26
28 — 17, 32, 27, 24, 33, 17, 11
29 — 26, 23, 24, 33, 33, 20, 20, 29
30 — 18, 23, 20, 8, 24, 10, 21, 21
July *1* — 32, 23, 29, 14, 24, 31, 31
2 — 21, 24, 29, 29, 31, 23, 19, 19
3 — 17
5 — 23, 24, 31, 14, 21
6 — 21, 23, 24, 19, 25, 20
7 — 22, 21, 22, 26, 24
8 — 22, 29, 32, 24, 25
12 — 13
13 — 26

74 *Salmon,* 1717 *lbs., Average* 23 *lbs.*

Plenty of salmon that rose well. Good season. No rain.

1927

June *13* — 21, 27, 30
16 — 24
17 — 11, 21, 20, 23
18 — 30, 22
20 — 20
21 — 20, 21
22 — 22, 19
24 — 20, 25, 25
25 — 19
27 — 25, 13, 21, 29, 28
28 — 25, 27, 26, 30
29 — 24, 36, 24, 10, 29, 28, 27, 33
30 — 21, 21

July *1* — 10, 25
2 — 10
5 — 9, 28
6 — 12, 18, 42, 25, 18, 24, 36, 33
7 — 21, 21, 28, 18, 33
8 — 23, 40, 18, 32, 27, 27, 23
9 — 21, 20
11 — 29
12 — 12

67 *Salmon*, 1590 *lbs.*, *Average* 23.6 *lbs.*

Fishing fairly good. No rain.

1928

June *17* — 32
19 — 24, 21, 24, 30
20 — 35, 17, 30
21 — 32
22 — 26, 21, 30, 32
25 — 12
26 — 32
27 — 23, 19
29 — 34, 21, 32
30 — 11
July *2* — 31, 10, 32, 30
7 — 26
10 — 11

27 Salmon, 678 lbs., Average 25 lbs.

Worst year since 1919. Few fish. Very light run of maiden fish.

1929

June *18* — 20, 17
20 — 20, 23, 19, 22
21 — 22, 30
22 — 33
24 — 22
25 — 25
26 — 33
27 — 19
28 — 19, 31, 32, 35
29 — 21
July *1* — 20, 17, 27, 25, 20
2 — 19, 16, 22
3 — 18, 20, 11, 10
4 — 24, 36
5 — 10
8 — Heavy rain
11 — 18
12 — 19

35 *Salmon*, 804 *lbs.*, *Average* 23.1 *lbs.*

Wet season. Prime water conditions. Fish arrived late and few in number.

SUMMARY

1920	34	Salmon	853	lbs.	25	Average
1921	37	"	817	"	22	"
1922	75	"	1,553	"	20.7	"
1923	72	"	1,582	"	22	"
1924	94	"	2,023	"	21.6	"
1925	81	"	1,984	"	24.5	"
1926	74	"	1,717	"	23	"
1927	67	"	1,590	"	23.6	"
1928	27	"	678	"	25	"
1929	34	"	787	"	23.1	"
	595	Salmon	13,693	lbs.	23	Average

4 Salmon over 40 lbs. each
93 " " 30 " "

Flies

"Griswold Gray"	415 fish
Sundries	180 "
	595

ARTIFICIAL SALMON HATCHING

ARTIFICIAL SALMON HATCHING

"HE WHO DOES NOT SOW, CANNOT EXPECT TO REAP"

THE over-netting of the salmon along the coast of Canada has partly been caused by a lack of knowledge concerning the number of parent fish that are necessary for the purpose of reproducing the annual run of salmon in the rivers. It has been supposed that as a hen-fish ready to spawn carries 800 ova per pound of her weight, it would not take many pairs of salmon to supply a sufficient number of samlets and maiden fish. The latest authorities claim that the wastage of nature alone is so great that the final result of the mating is only *double the number of the spawning fish that are on the redds in any one season.*

The late Mr. William McNicol, the expert of the River Tay in Scotland, estimated the annual run of salmon in that river to be 60,000 fish, of which 30,000 were taken by net and rod, leaving 30,000 breeders which should again produce a run of 60,000 salmon. This shows that the wastage of nature is far greater than most anglers supposed. When the wastage of over-netting is added, there must follow a gradual decrease in the number of fish.

One of the probable reasons why there is a decided waveline of good and bad seasons of salmon fishing is that in poor seasons such as

1903, 1911, 1919, 1928,

there was not a sufficient number of breeders on the redds to counteract the great wastage of nature, so that the cycles of poor years were repeated.

"If the natural surplus be removed by netting, the stock becomes stable, and if a larger number of fish are caught than can be produced by the fish which

remain, the stock begins to decline." (*Calderwood*)

Man must not interfere with the balance of nature.

Take, for example, a river with an annual run of 18,000 fish, of which 9,000 are caught by the nets and rods:

9,000 salmon (6,000 females and 3,000 males at 8,000 ova per fish	48,000,000	ova
Deduct loss in fertilization 55%	26,400,000	
Leaves	21,600,000	fertilized ova
Deduct loss to fry stage 90%	19,440,000	
Leaves	2,160,000	fry
Deduct loss to smolt age 79% (underestimated)	1,706,400	
Leaves	453,600	smolts
Deduct loss at sea (Tay marking) 96%	435,956	
Leaves	18,144	adults

It is this great wastage of nature which has prevented the salmon hatcheries from being successful on most rivers. Liberating

100,000, or so, of fry has little effect on the number of fish in a large river. A hatchery to be a success would have to be run on a gigantic scale, and millions of ova hatched each season. In that case the expense would be very great, and it would be found difficult to obtain a sufficient number of ripe fish.

It has been tried on the Pacific Coast, but the gain has usually been offset by the fact that the nets increased more rapidly than the fish could possibly multiply. There again, the off-shore netting has become excessive, and has done untold harm.

In England an investigation, as to whether it is worth while to hatch salmon artificially, has just been concluded. A questionnaire was sent to every river in Great Britain, and Mr. J. A. Hutton, of the River Wye, was requested to make a résumé of the replies. The consensus of opinion was that the best results were not obtained by "artificial hatching," but by removing all of man's obstructions in a river, so as to allow normal spawning, and by preventing all poaching

JUMPING SALMON

on the redds, allowing no pollution, and forbidding over-netting. In thus allowing a sufficient number of fish to spawn each year in a normal manner, the annual run of salmon can be maintained, but "*it is necessary that the parent fish should be sufficient in number.*"

"In artificial hatching the number of fry which are liberated do not constitute a total gain, but it is the difference between that number and the number that would have resulted if the fish from which the ova was obtained had spawned naturally." (*Calderwood*)

This would not apply when the spawn is obtained by robbing another river.

The report from the River Esk in Yorkshire is interesting. The Esk is a small river only twenty-five miles long:

"In 1867 no trace of salmon in the river, nor had been known in the memory of man. From 1867 onwards, some intermittent hatching on a small scale, and after on a larger scale. In 1872 first salmon caught

with rod and line, and river has kept on improving since. The introduction of S. salar solely due to artificial hatching. In 1924 (a good year) sea-nets had 2,459 and rods 958 salmon. The first spawn came from the river Tees. Since introduction of ova from early Tay fish, we had a run of big fish in April 1927 and again in 1928. These fish were all over 15 pounds, and were shorter and thicker than the usual type. Previously we never had any fish prior to the end of May."

Mr. Hutton estimates that a salmon hatchery with a capacity for one million ova would cost $7,500, and that the anual outlay would be about $3,000. The yearly result might be a run of 1,900 adult hatchery fish at a probable cost of $2.50 per fish. This cost seemed to me to be excessive until I remembered that the 595 salmon I had taken during the last ten seasons had cost me over $75 each!

A SURVEY OF SALMON FISHERIES IN EASTERN CANADA

BY

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July, 1930

A SURVEY OF SALMON FISHERIES IN EASTERN CANADA

THE salmon fisheries specially referred to in this survey are those of New Brunswick and the southern shores of Quebec Province.

The rivers of this region have most extensive spawning grounds of splendid quality, and the upkeep of the stock of salmon has been provided for most abundantly by nature.

The conservation of this stock, which may be regarded as a national asset, is matter of importance to Canada, more especially as in the past much of the early abundance has been wasted.

Salmon are still plentiful in the rivers of the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Law-

rence, but the fish have disappeared from the waters west of the Saguenay.

As early as 1860, a published account (*Salmon Fishing in Canada by a Resident.* Edited by Col. Sir James Edward Alexander) shows that the salmon then penetrated rivers such as the St. Francis, Credit, and Humber, beyond Toronto, where they were speared and netted, and that they had already disappeared from the Niagara. The writer mourns the fact that the fish have been "wantonly and recklessly destroyed." The Great Lakes appear still to have held salmon which were regarded as separate species, and which may possibly have been the so-called land-locked salmon.

In 1890 a Commission was appointed to collect information upon the game and fish of the Province of Ontario, and in the report, published two years later by the chairman, Mr. G. A. MacCallum, it is stated on p. 449: "The sea salmon can hardly be said now-a-days to be an Ontario fish, and Mr. Samuel Wilmot of the Dominion Fishery

Service has recorded its disappearance within the last fifteen years from Lake Ontario, the streams and creeks flowing into which used to be crowded at spawning time with salmon."

The eastern rivers of the U. S. A. may be cited also as examples of how salmon fisheries have been allowed gradually to decline and disappear. The Penobscot, Kennebec, and other rivers were at one time famous for their salmon.

The gradual increase of industrial interests, inimical to salmon, have steadily overwhelmed the fisheries, and unhappily, it is often only after the harm has been done that people realize how the fisheries might have been saved.

It is needless now to speculate about the relative values of competing industries. Various manufactures, lumber, wood-pulp, etc., have all in their time been regarded as of infinitely greater importance than the cheap and abundant salmon. So the abundant salmon has gone to the wall, and condi-

tions have been established which too frequently make its recall impossible. But one may be permitted to state the fact that salmon netting is also an industry, and that in course of time it has come to be of greater importance than it was.

It has been the gradual nature of the decline that has been in part the danger. Decline can go on through a generation without most people realizing that there is a decline in progress. It is possible that a decline is going on in certain parts of Canada at the present time.

General

The three leading factors with which one has to deal in any effort to preserve or restore the salmon fisheries are:

1*st*. The securing to the fish of a free passage up rivers.

2*nd*. Freedom from pollutions which deter the ascent of fish, foul the

gravels in which they spawn, or kill the good upon which parr feed.

3rd. The adequate regulation of the catching power.

At the same time it has to be recollected that great fluctuations are found in the history of all salmon fisheries. Spawning seasons vary, winter conditions when the eggs are in the gravels vary, spring floods may be more or less severe, the fry and parr may be starved or well fed.

Similarly in the sea, the natural food of the salmon may be at one time poor in quality, or rich and abundant, and the food may approach or be carried close to the coast, or be at a distance from it. Ocean currents may account for the movements of the salmon's food, or may account for the movements of the small crustaceans upon which the herring, caplin, and other shoaling fishes feed, and which the salmon hunt.

The catch of any one year cannot be taken

as an index of the general trend. Unless when some marked change has occurred in methods of fishing, or some cataclysm or accident, — such for instance as the rock slide in Hell's Gate in the Fraser River in 1913, when the whole river was blocked to the ascent of "the big run," — influences which operate upon the fisheries are gradual in their action.

With regard to the first point mentioned, the free ascent of fish, the rivers of eastern Canada are not, apparently, seriously menaced by hydro-electric schemes, or with dams thrown across streams. I am aware that one or two projects have been put forward, but at present this danger may be disregarded.

Log drives are the commonest form of obstruction and these usually are of a more or less temporary nature, although they offer difficult problems to those whose interests are in angling. It has to be recollected however that the free ascent of fish in the rivers bears directly upon the question of the upkeep of the stock of fish, and that the

interest of the commercial fisherman is intimately bound up with this matter also.

Pollutions I need not touch upon here, as, so far as I have seen, the rivers of the region under review are not seriously affected.

Capture of Salmon

There remains the adequate regulation of the catching power, and in this connection I may perhaps venture to point out that if the catching power by nets and rods is sufficient to remove the natural surplus produced by the breeding of the fish, the stock becomes stable. If on the other hand the catching power accounts for more than the stock bred, the fisheries begin to decline.

This statement is manifestly axiomatic, but because of the long-drawn-out nature of a decline, to which I have already referred, it is not infrequently lost sight of.

The commercial salmon fisheries of eastern Canada are carried on at present in two ways: 1st, by set nets on the coast, being

traps erected either on stakes in shallow water or floated at a mooring. Those traps set on stakes are also to some extent (and in my opinion to a too great extent) set in rivers. 2nd, by the more modern method of drift net fishing in the open sea.

So recently as 1928 there appeared a report of a Royal Commission appointed to investigate the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces. The importance of the salmon fisheries was recognized, and reference was made to the policy adopted by the Dominion Government of allowing riparian interests to exercise control of the fresh waters by protecting the spawning beds and preventing illegal methods of capture. It was stated in the report that fishermen and others generally recognized the advantage of this policy, and the Commission endorsed the opinion.

The total number of salmon taken by angling is insignificant as compared to the net caught fish, and large sums of money are spent by those who, in the interest of their

own angling, are willing to undertake this duty of protection. The problem of the upkeep of salmon stock in eastern Canada is very largely one of balancing the catching power against the reproductive power.

There are always more salmon in the sea than in fresh waters, and the manner in which salmon remain two, three, or four years in the sea without returning to their rivers, is a great safeguard against the total annihilation of the species. We have seen in the history of the upper St. Lawrence, however, that when human methods are persistent this end can be reached. When the stock of any river is greatly reduced, it is the return of the fish which have been long absent in the sea that can be alone relied upon for the resuscitation. If they, in their turn, are diligently hunted down the end has come. If those remaining fish are caught in the sea before they have returned to their rivers, the end is arrived at sooner.

The sea is the great feeding place, and the river the breeding place, of the salmon.

Fish coming in from the ocean may strike the coast at points far distant from their own rivers. They then travel along the coast, and, as birds find their way in the trackless air and migrate over land and sea, so they find their way by a homing instinct which man cannot comprehend. Ichthyologists of a generation ago denied this homing instinct, but, with the great mass of marking and recapture data before us, the homing instinct has to be conceded by the most critical.

As the salmon leaves the sea it ceases feeding and commences its long fast in fresh waters. The tissues are then loaded with fat, and this store is drawn upon for the nourishment of the fish. Other fish, such as the herring, also starve before their reproductive period is reached, and even creatures much higher in the scale, such as the seal, do so also.

In the rivers of eastern Canada, the smolts appear to go down to the sea in June, and possibly also in July. Mr. Kerr, working for the Biological Board, informs me

that last year in the Miramichi he found smolts in the tideway between 8th and 15th June. This year (1930) I received smolts from him which were taken on 20th June.

The majority of salmon appear to spawn in October, and those that spawn late have to remain in fresh waters through the winter. The majority of salmon in Britain spawn in November and many do so right up to Christmas time. The severity of the Canadian winter probably accounts for the difference.

With regard to the regulation of both trap nets and drift nets, it has been decreed that set nets may not be placed nearer to each other than 250 yards, and that the use of such nets is confined to tidal water. This does not mean sea water outside of any estuary, but may include a stretch of river up to where the tide causes difference of level.

Drift nets have been disallowed within the Bay of Chaleur, and they may not be longer than 750 fathoms.

Fixed Trap-net Fishing

This is an old method of catching salmon even in Canada, and some difference of opinion seems to exist as to whether or not it should be encouraged. In any case nets are much more numerous on the south shore of the Bay of Chaleur than they are on the Quebec shore, and I am informed that there is no difficulty about securing a license to fish on the south shore.

From the Restigouche River along the Quebec shore as far as New Carlisle, there appear to be 50 stands licensed. In Restigouche County on the south side there are 11, and in addition, 4 on the middle ground below Campbellton, 3 off the shore below Dalhousie, 14 on Heron Island, and 17 on the shore of Gloucester County.

Counting the nets on the middle bank the total is 254. Including the 50 on the north shore, we have 304 licenses for fixed nets in the Bay of Chaleur. I am unaware if they are all fished, but have noticed that the ma-

jority of the anchored nets have three traps, and the majority of the others two traps.

There must be between 600 and 700 traps set for salmon in the Bay of Chaleur, and the south shore of the Bay has three times as many as the north shore.

Through long experience in fishing sections of the coast by different methods, there is abundant proof, in Scotland, that a satisfactory commercial fishery can be kept up in the sea, as well as a good supply of spawning fish maintained in the rivers, while large numbers of fixed nets are set upon the open coast. The essential condition seems to be that the fixed nets are not allowed so near to the mouths of rivers as to operate exclusively on the runs of any one river. There is no drift net fishing in Scotland.

Fixed nets on the open coast catch a mixed collection of fish, and do not influence the stock of one river alone, or of any one river. The marking of salmon in the sea has given good proof of this during a number of years. The fish to be marked were caught in fixed

nets, called in Scotland bag nets, set at moorings very much as many nets are set in Canada, in comparatively deep water, and were recaptured, 22% and 23% of them, in similar nets along the coast or in rivers by rod. I am not prepared to say that fixed nets well up large indentations of the sea, such as the Bay of Chaleur, or the estuary of the Miramichi, catch mixed collections of fish in the same way. I have expressly used the expression "open coast."

In this connection I may quote from the report of the Royal Commission on Salmon Fisheries, 1902, which Commission considered most comprehensively all questions relating to the salmon fisheries of England and Scotland and was under the chairmanship of the late Lord Elgin, formerly Viceroy of India. On p. 34 of the report, after discussing the merits of close times, we read:

"Taking, however, the whole circumstances into consideration, we are of opinion that it is not safe to rely on close times alone to secure the passage up the river of a suffi-

cient number of fish. We are disposed to hold that on every river, and in every salmon district, there is a point above which the habitual use of a net becomes injurious to the fisheries of the river. We hesitate to state a dividing line which could be applied universally. It has been suggested by the Commissioners of the Tweed, and by a number of witnesses, that all nets above the tideway should be removed . . . but the flow of the tide would not be satisfactory as a universal rule. The circumstances of rivers differ so essentially. . . .

"We deprecate, therefore, the use of the word 'tideway' to indicate the point above which netting becomes injurious. We think that justice will best be done if means are provided for determining the proper limits in each case after an inquiry on the spot.

"If the same facilities for netting are permitted in the narrow waters of the river as on the sea coast, it becomes impossible to ensure a fair distribution of fish in all parts of the river."

In thus insisting on the reduction of netting in narrow waters so that a proportion of every run of fish be allowed up beyond the limits of the netted region, the Commission go on to give instances in which the treatment they recommend has already proved most beneficial — the Aberdeenshire Dee in Scotland, the Wye in England, and a group of small rivers in the west of Sutherland.

In the final summary recommendations, the restriction of netting in narrow waters is stated to be absolutely necessary for the preservation of the fisheries.

These recommendations are for the rivers of Britain, and it may be objected that the rivers of eastern Canada are often larger and that the same recommendations are not applicable, but while in some cases there may be a difference in degree, the principle remains the same.

It has already proved successful in the Grand Cascapedia and the Restigouche. The Grand Cascapedia seems to have been the

ACROBATICS

river in which was carried out the first experiment in the removal of such nets as, in fresh waters, were believed to be prejudicial to the upkeep of the stock of fish. This purchase of nets in the Cascapedia was made in 1893, thirty-seven years ago. Nets which fished on the coast outside of the river mouth were removed at a later date. They were ten in number, and the removal took place only some ten or twelve years ago.

Proprietors of other rivers followed suit, but one of the most important steps that could possibly have been taken in the interests of the upkeep of stock in the rivers of Quebec Province was taken by Mr. Found, Deputy Minister of Fisheries for the Dominion, when he established fixed points at the mouths of the various rivers inside of which nets of any description were disallowed.

This is in harmony with the general policy which has long been followed in Scotland, although in the case of a few of the larger

rivers sweep net or draft net fishing is carried on to a limited extent.

The limits of all estuaries were fixed, in Scotland, by an administrative commission responsible also for the two Acts of 1862 and 1868, which are still the basis of all salmon fishery legislation, and the limits of estuaries are scheduled in the 1868 Act (Salmon Fisheries Scotland Act 1868. 31 and 32 Vict. cap. 123). The embargo as to nets is simply that no fixed engine shall fish inside the limits of any estuary.

As a matter of fact very few moving nets now operate, and the great improvement in many rivers has been through the removal of the sweep nets, *i.e.*, the moving nets which fished far too high up rivers to enable the weekly close time to operate.

Fixed nets operate automatically, day and night, and, if fished in narrow waters of estuaries are liable to capture whole runs of fish entering from the sea. The sweep net or draft net, which is operated by a boat "rowing around the shot" takes a tempo-

rary grasp of the water, and, by House of Lords decision, must be made to move through the water by the action of the fishermen, and not allowed to drift by the action of the water, — indeed in Scotland a net so drifting has been designated a fixed engine.

In a large river like the Tay the sweep nets are operated from old established points where the "hailing grounds" are kept smooth and firm, and where the hauling of the nets is done by means of windlasses with high and low gear.

So far as I am aware, Canada, on the Atlantic Coast, is free from all sweep nets in the mouths of her rivers. I shall refer presently to the case of the Miramichi which has fixed nets in which appears to me to be undue proportion.

In England it happened that the early legislators who framed the Act of 1861 still considered that for the protection of the fisheries it was necessary to keep nets off the coast. In this way, since commercial fishing of some kind had to be allowed, the netting

of rivers remained. Also a variety of ancient "several" fisheries were in the hands of private individuals.

England has now passed her Salmon Fisheries Act of 1923 which has reversed the old order of things and followed in as close a manner as possible the conditions of Scotland. I need not complicate the issue here by referring to the difference in actual title which exists in the two countries, except to say that in England, as in Ireland and Canada, there exists a public right of salmon fishing which has to be held by the Government in trust for the people, whereas in Scotland the condition is quite different, the right of salmon fishing being a heritable estate flowing from the Crown and originally held as a patrimonial property of the Sovereign. There is no public right of salmon fishing in Scotland.

In Ireland, by an early Act of 1842, fixed nets were allowed in estuaries, but by an Act passed in 1863 bag nets in rivers and estuaries were designated a common nuisance

and were prohibited. In Ireland, the estuary may be regarded as ending three miles outside the river mouth, and the rivers do not have the long estuaries of sea inlets to be seen in Canada.

The rivers greatly benefited by the elimination of fixed nets from their mouths, and, although repeated efforts have been made on the part of those interested to have the fixed nets restored to them, this has not been done.

This question of removing fixed nets from the mouths of rivers is of the very greatest importance in preserving the stock of salmon.

I have already made it clear that it is quite possible to preserve the stock of salmon while many fixed nets are on the open coast, but in suggesting that the principle enunciated by Lord Elgin's Commission deserves very careful consideration in Canada, it is well to recollect that neither in England nor Scotland is there any drift net fishing for salmon. It is necessary to take this into consideration when the effects of the catching

power are dealt with, since it is clear that the total catch is very greatly increased.

Catch of Trap Nets

There is a significant decline shown in the official returns of the trap net catch, while the number of nets fished shows an increase.

Taking the two returns issued for the south shore of the Bay of Chaleur, and placing them together for convenience, we get:

1924.....	15,367	cwts.	from	147	stands of	nets	
1925.....	16,438	"	"	180	"	"	"
1926.....	13,365	"	"	191	"	"	"
1927.....	8,236	"	"	209	"	"	"
1928.....	4,357	"	"	213	"	"	"
1929.....	2,530	(to 30th June)		212	"	"	"

Apart from official returns, it has been estimated that in 1930 the number of fish taken in the fixed nets on the south side of the Bay of Chaleur was 40,000.

I should like to refer separately to the conditions observed in the Miramichi. It is a river of great breadth and volume, of quite

exceptional extent of spawning ground in countless tributaries, and largely free from either natural or artificial barriers to the ascent of salmon. The river is affected by the tide for many miles above the town of Newcastle, the fresh water being dammed back by the inflowing tide, and it is a matter of some uncertainty where this influence ceases because the course of the river below the junction of the Northwest and the Southwest Branches is flat and uniform.

Not only the estuary below Newcastle and Chatham is fished by fixed net, but the river affected by the tide above. There are 132 licenses for set nets, and a tracing showing the positions is appended. Above the junction I saw several more nets, and I am informed that for a distance of about 30 miles above tide reach a number of smaller fixed nets are allowed to fish during the first half of each month of the fishing season, the nets stretching one-third of the breadth of the river.

My inquiries have elicited the information

that fish begin to appear in the river at the end of May and that they average about 9 to 10 lbs. in weight; that the majority of the fish which now run the river and reach the spawning grounds come in late in the season; that large numbers of fish still spawn in the head streams; but that the early runs are disappearing.

The official return of the catch in these nets in the Miramichi district, in cwts., is:

In 1922....	3,522 cwts.	In 1926....	3,162 cwts.
1923....	3,946	1927....	1,805
1924....	6,195	1928....	1,178
1925....	4,430	1929....	1,615

It is clear that in the past this river had immense numbers of salmon. In referring to an account of the river published in 1852 (*Reports on the Sea and River Fisheries of New Brunswick,* by M. H. Perley) it appears that the earliest settler, a Mr. William Davidson who came there from Scotland in 1764, used to catch and cure 1,400 to 1,800 tierces of salmon annually; that later large

numbers were taken by others and that "black fish" were taken out of season, salted, and brought down for sale in Chatham. Large salmon taken from the spawning beds and salted were sold for 15 d. each; the spawning fish were followed to the highest tributaries by Indians and settlers, and large quantities were sold to traders at low prices. A long account given in 1849 shows that the fish were still in great numbers, but that with the spread of nets not only in the river proper, but out to the Portage and Fox Islands, where nets were apparently set in such numbers that only a passage for shipping remained, a decline set in. In 1845 the spearing of salmon was prohibited except by Indians, but being regarded as unjust it was disregarded. At two points above the junction where the breadth of the river permitted, nets were stretched right across the river, and in the upper eighty miles of fishing ground the catch is reported to have fallen off by more than nine-tenths.

This may possibly be a familiar sort of story in the history of many Canadian rivers. It is enough to account for the decline of the Miramichi. Yet the natural conditions for the production of immense numbers of salmon remain.

I do not wish to argue that the aim at the present time should be to maintain a stock of fish similar to the stock which existed before man began to take heavy toll, but it appears to me that this is a case where in order to get more fish people should fish less, and that with restriction of nets in the narrower waters of this wonderful river, the natural spawning resources would be given a chance to create a public benefit.

I have not made any special study of the St. John River, but I saw fixed nets away up nearly as far as Fredericton, and drift nets actively fishing above the harbour at St. John. From the last report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries it appears that the catch in this river is disappointing, but a supervisor of

the district has the view that the river being large and the nets small, the nets should not jeopardize the stock. It is an excuse. In the Tobique, which enters about 160 miles up, an effort has been made for the last fifty years, in spite of the adverse conditions below, to protect and improve the stock. Only 7 salmon are said to have been legally caught in 1889 (which rather infers that the usual destructive methods were going on). By the year 1927, some twelve or fifteen hundred were so taken. An effort such as this seems to deserve every support, and there must be countless other tributaries of the St. John, but the netting at the mouth requires to be dealt with. I believe that this immense river might be capable of supporting a large industry in the sea. The river itself is not the place for the netting.

With regard to many smaller rivers which I have noticed, it seems as if little effort is made to prevent their destruction from a salmon fishery point of view. It may be that the time will come when those smaller rivers

are of great importance, and I should like respectfully to urge that they be not lost sight of. Salmon still enter them in the fall and to some extent in late summer, but it appears that the early runs have been fished out for the most part. In excessive summer fishing, it is the early runs that first disappear. This is the index of an overfished condition. The late runs are not affected so much by the operations of the netting season.

Those who know the conditions a great deal better than I, indicate that the most destructive and illegal killing of fish at the spawning time still goes on. This may be, and small rivers are much more quickly affected by injurious methods than larger rivers, but I appreciate the immense difficulty of protecting such wide areas as exist in Canada. At the same time I am referring more especially here to the legal fishing, to the benefit of wise regulation, and the need for propaganda on wise regulation. It is well worth while to keep nets out of those

smaller rivers and to keep fixed nets away from their mouths.

In the case of the Grand Cascapedia, which is now so deservedly prized, it may be recalled that it was at a low ebb so recently as 1893, and that the resuscitation followed the removal of nets. In the case of the Restigouche in the same way, all nets were removed down to Cross Point at the Campbellton Ferry. This also was the saving of the river. It has also no doubt been the means of providing many thousands of salmon to the netsmen in the drifting area and the set-net men. It was done, no doubt, for the benefit of the rods in the first instance, but the rods take a small proportion of the fish which have resulted from the action.

The Restigouche, being the main river at the head of the Bay of Chaleur, enters a long, gradually widening arm of the sea. It may be taken as certain that all fish which enter the narrow upper section of the Bay are Restigouche fish.

Just outside Cross Point there is a set net

on the north shore which, I am informed, is fished under special charter. I am unaware if the charter specifies any right to salmon fishing or to the use of the channel below high water mark, but, as the net stands at present, it projects well out towards the center of the river.

I have no hesitation in saying that all fish caught in this net would otherwise enter the Restigouche river, and I should not be surprised if it catches annually more than all the rods of the Restigouche Salmon Club.

If I were to presume to indicate the ideal condition in the entrance to the Restigouche, I would say that the natural estuary of the river seems to me to be the area to the west of a line drawn from Dalhousie Point to Maguacha Point on the Quebec side. A glance at a chart will show that this is the natural constriction outside of which one may naturally regard the Bay of Chaleur as the sea. Having been on the waters of this natural estuary on several occasions, and

when the river Restigouche was running rather dirty, I have noticed that the fresh water is quite distinctly noticeable by its colour in this whole area.

I understand that Professor Phelps proposes to make a series of density observations in this area, and to trace the fresh water seawards, and it appears to me that the result of his observations will be of interest as giving actual data with regard to this matter.

I consider that the best interests of the general stock of fish would be served if fixed nets were disallowed within the natural estuary of the Restigouche. Failing the total removal of such nets, I would venture to suggest that the existing ranges be limited to the use of one trap each, and that their positions be regulated.

Weekly Close Time

In the report of the Commission on the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces to which I have already referred, it is noticed that the

regulations are not well observed below Dalhousie. I have counted 49 ranges of nets with 132 traps between New Mills and Dalhousie, all being the anchored type of trap which is used in these deeper waters. I viewed those nets on a Sunday when the weekly close time ought to have been observed.

On another Sunday I visited all the nets above, or to the west of Dalhousie.

The statement of the Commission rather leads one to infer that on the Quebec shore the weekly close time is properly observed. I have only seen the Quebec shore nets to the west of Maguacha Point and it may be that the nets in the open waters of the Bay of Chaleur pay proper attention to the matter, but I cannot say that any of the nets I have inspected on any Sunday observe the weekly close time in the sense of being out of fishing order.

I am informed that the owners of these nets tie up one part or section of the leader by way of complying with the regulations,

and I have seen a section of a leader tied up here and there.

I refer to the Regulations governing the matter for the Province of Quebec, and also to the New Brunswick Regulations. I find that they are identical:

"From the time of low water nearest six of the clock in the afternoon of every Saturday to the time of low water nearest six of the clock in the forenoon of every Monday all gill-nets, pound-nets, trap-nets or weirs used for catching salmon, shall be so raised or adapted as to admit of free passage of fish through, by, or out of such apparatus, or be so effectively closed as to completely obstruct and prevent the entrance of fish into such apparatus."

The New Brunswick Regulations have an exception regarding the St. John River, but otherwise the wording is the same.

The intention of the law is clearly this, that the nets in question shall not catch salmon during the time specified. The requirement is a very old one in salmon legis-

lation, and provides a period during which salmon in the sea shall not be captured by nets. It increases the chances given to the salmon of reaching the spawning beds in the river for the purpose of multiplying.

It is absurd to contend that the nets observe the law. In the Bay of Chaleur the festooning of one section of a net is a mere pretense of observing the law. Curiously enough, in the Miramichi estuary and river, on a Sunday, I noticed the leaders all tied up to the head ropes, yet the Miramichi is in the same Province as the south shore of the Bay of Chaleur.

If in the past, the netsmen of the Quebec side did observe the spirit of the weekly close time, it appears now that in the western section they have followed the bad example of the men on the opposite shore; and no doubt it will be thought unjust that the regulation should be enforced on one side and not on the other. The observation of the law should be uniform.

I notice in the report of the Commission that the Governments of both Provinces desire no change in the matter of the weekly close time, but that strong representations were made to the Commission by the netsmen to have the weekly close time done away with.

The Commission do not recommend any alteration, but they suggest that "discrimination" be used in the manner in which the regulations are enforced, and they further suggest that in order to terminate an annual difficulty, there should be a conference of those specially interested in the two Provinces. I am unaware if any such conference has taken place, but the fact remains that the law is not respected.

In the case of fixed nets which have their leaders stretched on stakes, the usual method of preventing the traps from getting fish during the weekly close time is by furling the leaders and tying them to the top rope, as provided for by the Canadian Regulations.

In the case of fixed nets which are anchored to a mooring there is no difficulty in removing the leaders and bringing them on shore, unless the weather is so stormy as to render this operation dangerous to life. This is regularly done in Scotland.

In either case, the leader is done away with temporarily, and the trap has very little chance of catching fish.

I should like here to emphasize what has been established by case law elsewhere, viz., that it is not the removal of the leaders that constitutes the observance of the weekly close time, but the non-fishing of the net.

A case occurred in which two traps were set at a long stone pier, the nets being so set that the pier formed a leader. It was impossible to remove the leader, and fish were caught in the traps during the weekly close time. The Court held that the law had been infringed; imposed a fine on the defenders; and ordered that the traps be so modified that they do not catch fish during the weekly close time.

The requirement already is, in both Provinces, that the leaders shall be so raised or adapted as to prevent the capture of fish. The Commission refer to the matter as a question of net-raising, but I respectfully submit that it is a question of preventing the traps catching fish.

In the same way I notice that the Nova Scotia fishermen make request that net "lifting" be repealed. They again refer merely to the particular method to be employed in observing the law. They mistake the means for the end.

I find that this matter of the non-observance of the weekly close time in the Bay of Chaleur, is a difficulty of long standing. In a Memorandum entitled *Salmon Fisheries of the Bay des Chaleurs* by Mr. Wilmot, a former Superintendent of Fish Culture, which appears in Part II, *Report on Fish-Breeding Operations in the Dominion of Canada,* 1890, p. 29, there is a full discussion of the complaints on the part of a number of fishermen who petition the Minister

against the continuance of the weekly close time.

In section 3 of that Memorandum, the enforcing of the law is spoken of as vital to the better maintenance of the salmon fisheries in allowing portions of the runs of salmon to pass up to their native rivers. "It is a law which has existed upon the statute books of Canada since Confederation, and of the several Provinces previous to that time; and has always been held to be, not only in Canada, but in the countries of the old world, as one of the most important aids for giving opportunities for salmon to reach their native river for reproductive purposes."

I should like to endorse the recommendation of the 1928 Commission that this old-standing difficulty be finally settled.

Late Runs of Salmon

One hears it repeatedly stated that the runs of fish are becoming later in Canadian rivers. I have already said that in some of

the rather neglected smaller rivers, and in over-netted rivers of great size like the Miramichi and St. John, this appears to be accepted.

The Canadian salmon season is a short one, and it is a little difficult to collect trustworthy information about this matter, as it also is to ascertain the extent of the runs which come into fresh waters after all fishing is over.

To account for the accepted view that certain well marked runs are becoming later it has been suggested that the water run off in many of the rivers has been altered by the great amount of log cutting; that the woods do not hold so much deep snow in the winter and that consequently the run off is quicker; also that the summer temperature of the rivers is higher and the oxygen content less.

There is certainly no doubt about the immense amount of lumber being cut out. I have seen the course of a river (the Matapedia) jammed from side to side for a distance of nearly three miles when the drive

was at its height. Such jams appear to me to constitute the commonest form of artificial obstruction in the rivers of eastern Canada.

At the same time it is natural for me to reflect that in Scotland we have very early rivers in districts where there are no trees at all, and that the temperature of those rivers is sometimes very high — up to about 70 F.

I am not in a position to dogmatize regarding the causes which may operate in Canada, but the cause which has operated in this direction in Scotland is one which would equally apply if operated in Canada. I refer to over-netting.

It has long been felt that a definite seasonal habit pertained to certain classes of fish, and that the early runs of fish in Britain must themselves produce fish of the same habit. There was much presumptive evidence for this, but no actual proof for many years.

Many thousands of salmon have been

marked in Scotland during the last thirty years, and many hundreds have been recaptured. Amongst the hundreds of grilse that have been recaptured as salmon — and all grilse must necessarily be summer running fish — none has been found as a spring fish. Every one of the many hundreds of grilse that have been recaptured as salmon have been found in summer. I recently searched all the records in order to verify this point. The seasonal habit persists.

Then certain classes of fish have increased or decreased as the methods of capture have changed. The netting season extends from February to August, and it not infrequently happens that either owing to stormy weather in spring, or to the act that no economic results are expected till great runs of grilse come in in summer, nets are not put in the sea to any great extent during the early part of the season on certain parts of the coast. In process of years, the grilse have declined and salmon now run very early. On many parts of the coast, the nets relied on grilse

in great numbers to make their profits. Certain coast fisheries were grilse fisheries. The grilse have now greatly declined, but spring salmon have greatly increased.

A similar influence will cause fish to run late if the early fish are systematically removed unduly for a long time. It has been found that, after a long period of fishing only in summer and autumn, the spring runs have become more numerous and the late runs less so. The Tweed district, for instance, was regarded as specially late when the annual close times in Scotland were established. It was given a close time later than almost any other river. Twenty-five years ago I was still informed most emphatically that the Tweed was naturally a late river and always would be a late river. Netting was not carried on to a great extent in the early part of the season, but large catches were made in the autumn and late summer.

The river has now a well-marked spring run, and the late fish have greatly declined. It has become a spring river. The spring run

has been steadily increasing for years while the late netting reduced the late runs. If we accept the existence of early and late runs as separate local races of salmon, this explanation completely meets the case. If we do not accept the premise, I am unable to account for the spring run in the Tweed in any other way.

An important investigation on this particular point has recently been made in the Columbia River by Messrs. Rich and Holmes. The creature dealt with is of the genus *Oncorhynchus*, but the habit of ascent from the sea, if more regular than that of *Salmo* on the Atlantic coast, does not seem to me to suggest that there will be any material difference. Dr. Rich and Dr. Holmes are well-known investigators of salmon problems, and the results of those tests were published in 1929. (*Experiments in Marking Young Chinook Salmon in the Columbia River, 1916–1927.*) Some thirteen tests were spread over the eleven years, and the upshot was that the Chinook was found to observe

its seasonal run both in the case of early running fish and of late running fish. The progeny of late fish were reared away up the river hundreds of miles above where it is possible for late running fish to get. They returned to the river as late running fish. Conversely, the progeny of early fish reared in streams frequented by late running fish, returned as early fish, the great majority being taken in the opening days of the netting season. All the descending fry were marked, from which these deductions were made, and all returning fish were not only identified by the marking, but were verified as to their seasonal habit by the examination of their scales. In one or two cases, the scale reading yielded a somewhat doubtful result when fish which were supposed to be early were not taken in the nets till summer. The care with which those investigations have been made and the long period over which they have extended, have been the most convincing evidence of the existence of definite early and late runs. Dr. Charles Gilbert had

previously published results which could not be explained except by the presence of definite seasonal runs. The investigations of Messrs. Rich and Holmes have yielded the proof.

The early runs of the Atlantic salmon may be heavy fish or relatively light fish, and the same holds good in the matter of the late runs. For instance the earliest fish to ascend the Restigouche are heavy. I find from the examination of the records of the Restigouche Salmon Club that through the month of June fish over 20 lbs. are common and that the weights occasionally run up to over 30 lbs., and also that small fish are practically absent. In the Miramichi, on the other hand, the earliest fish are of only 10 or 12 lbs. In the Restigouche the small fish appear in the end of June and are common through the month of July. Grilse are quite absent in the Grand Cascapedia, which is a large fish river, the average weight being 23 lbs., there being no young fish represented.

Dr. Belding is making a detailed analysis

of the runs of the Restigouche from the records of the Salmon Club. The scale examination which is to be made during the coming winter from the large amount of material collected from various localities this summer, will do much to elucidate the different runs of fish, and in time will enable the workers to separate to a considerable extent the classes of salmon in different rivers. I may say here, however, that an examination of a certain number of Restigouche fish, both as to their scales and their reproductive organs, has been sufficient to give me the opinion that the large early fish belong to a class which spends three years in the sea before returning to fresh water, and that the smaller Restigouche fish have spent rather more than two years in the sea. The large fish have not recommenced feeding in the sea after their third winter, and are therefore analagous to the spring fish common in Scotland — the large spring fish.

The small fish show on their scales lines of growth after the second winter, and the

reading of their scales is commonly 3 years in the river and 2 plus in the sea. They are therefore technically " summer fish."

The examination of the reproductive organs was made for the purpose of comparing the organs of fish caught at sea and in the river. This I shall refer to when dealing with the drift net fish.

An impression has gained ground amongst the anglers on the Restigouche that the season of 1930 has produced a larger number of small fish than usual. I found the same impression when visiting the Grand Cascapedia. I am unaware if this will be substantiated by the record of weights when the season's lists are complete, but at the beginning of the season, the large class were certainly in the river to the extent of about 75%, and on taking note of the catches as the season went on, it appeared that by the end of June the lower river produced about the same percentage of small fish in the catch, while at the top of the river large fish were still being taken.

My point here specially is that in many of the rivers which I have had the opportunity of visiting, there is now only a late run, while records show that an earlier run used to exist.

It is the stamp of over-netting.

Perhaps I might be permitted to state that in the case of the Aberdeenshire Dee, it took 30 years to revive the stock, and that in the case of the Wye it took 40 years.

Drift Net Fish

I have had an opportunity of seeing quite a number of the drift net fish. I have seen the fish being landed both at Escuminac and at Richibucto and I have seen drift net fish frozen and stored, as stiff as boards and piled to the roof of the store, waiting for transport to London.

The fish are clearly of a mixed lot, and of very varying size. Numbers of large fish may belong to the Restigouche and Cascapedia stock, while many fish of 10, 12, and 14 lbs. may belong to the Miramichi.

In order to ascertain if the fish caught out on the drifting area could be regarded as fish likely to spawn in the next spawning season, a number of fish, so caught, have been opened and their ovaries measured and their ova also measured. Similarly fish taken in rivers at or about the same time were examined in the same way. The details of these examinations will be separately reported upon, but I may here say in general terms that the state of the genitalia was quite similar, and that after personally examining some of the river caught fish, and then seeing the drift caught fish opened, I considered that there was no longer any doubt that the fish taken out on the drift netting area were fish which otherwise would have spawned this year.

In order to link up as far as possible the drift net fish with the fish taken farther in towards shore, three drifts were made in the prohibited area inside the Bay of Chaleur, one at the mouth, one off New Carlisle, and one off Bathurst.

The catch was rather insignificant (and

the fish caught were not sold) ; 10 were taken at the mouth of the Bay, none off New Carlisle, and 4 off Bathurst.

Although the numbers do not indicate anything of value, the opening of the fish showed clearly that the condition of the reproductive organs pointed to undoubted spawning in the fall.

We have little or no information as yet about the approach of fish to the Grand Cascapedia and Bonaventure, or the extent to which those fish may be mixed up in the drift catch.

In order to ascertain with some degree of accuracy the manner in which fish distribute themselves after leaving the drifting area, it seems desirable to mark them and release them in the area or before they come to it. The ordinary drift net hangs the fish till it is dead, and could be used for this purpose only if the nets were constantly patrolled at night and the newly caught fish taken out and marked. It is believed by those who have experience of drifting that about 25% of

the fish would be found alive and active if this method were tried.

To mark fish before they enter the area could be done by the use of trap nets at the north end of Prince Edward Island, but it is perhaps doubtful if the percentage of the fish which would certainly be caught by the drift net fishermen, would be returned or notified.

Attempts have therefore been made to construct a net which would catch the fish alive in the drifting area. The method experimented with was to have a chamber of netting similar to the " head " of the Scottish bag net; to employ a power boat to keep a strain on this net from the direction of the leader; and to arrange an otter board at each wing of the head for the purpose of keeping the wings apart.

A model net, about 10 feet across, was fitted up without any leader, but with three stakes to keep the roof and floor apart and with otter boards to keep the mouth open.

A trial was made with this model on 26th

July at Campbellton from the Restigouche Salmon Club's power boat. Prof. Phelps, Dr. Belding, Mr. Paine, and Mr. Max Mowat accompanied me. The net worked very fairly well, but at the conclusion I was inclined to give it as my opinion that the addition of a leader was quite necessary if the net was to catch salmon out in the drifting area, and that the possibility of working a leader from a trap which was being slowly towed along did not seem to me very possible. I therefore suggested to the others that instead of the otter boards and the towing, we should keep the net-mouth extended by horizontal spars, the surface spar of wood and that at the foot of iron tubing. We could then attach a leader and, if necessary, use a sea anchor to prevent too great a pull in the wrong direction. The width of the net at the wings might have to be kept down to prevent the use of a spar so large as to be unwieldy to handle, or the spar could be put together in sections, after the manner of tent poles or fishing rods.

As the use of a net of this kind in open sea is quite without precedent, there is an inevitable uncertainty about the success of it, but after the experiments made there seems a fair probability, and I suggest (with the agreement of those mentioned above) that a full size net be prepared and tried next year. The model remains with Mr. Mowat, and I supply particulars of the full size net.

Also I think it would be well to set up two or three trap nets at the north end of Prince Edward Island to see if a sufficient number of salmon can be caught there. Dr. Huntsman informs me that both the Department and the Biological Board approve of the attempt, and will supply the tags.

Drift Net Fishing

There is no drift net fishing for salmon either in Scotland or England, but it may be of interest to notice the existence of this method in Ireland. The drifting in Ireland

has existed for a long time, and, since about the year 1870, by-laws have been passed either restricting the method or prohibiting it in places such as the mouths of rivers where it was found to be injurious.

The usual nets in Ireland are from 500 to 800 fathoms in length, and, as in Canada, the month of June is the chief time for the use of the nets.

The most recent efforts to cut down drifting arose on the part of those who had opposing interests, and took the form of the suggestion that drift nets should not exceed 400 yards in length. This was interpreted as a proposal to put the drift netters out of business, but the suggestion was not acted upon.

At the same time, after correspondence on this matter with the present officials in the Free State, it appears to me that the method of fishing is officially regarded with disfavour because the catches are so concentrated both in time and place, causing prices to fall unduly owing to too many salmon

being put on the market at one time, and also because the drift net fishermen take no interest in the general upkeep of the stock of fish and contribute nothing but the small license fee for the policing and regulation of the fisheries. It is generally recognized that the proper policing of the drifted areas is impracticable.

In Canada, I understand that drifting first began in the Bay of Fundy, where a limited number of boats still carry on the fishing. I imagine that the rivers such as the St. John do not now support a sufficient number of fish to encourage a great industry.

In the Miramichi district drifting began in 1907 with four boats. By the year 1925 the number of boats had grown to 52, and the industry was in a manner established. In 1928, fishing was conducted from several centers, and the number of boats was 111, and in the following year it rose to 123 boats. The success of the method has been very marked, and such large numbers of salmon

have been captured that considerable anxiety has been felt as to the future stock.

In 1930 the success has been greater than ever, and it is confidently to be expected that there will be an increased demand for licenses in 1931. In 1930 the number of boats engaged in the fishing out of Escuminac, Richibucto, and one or two other points has been 149.

I have received official figures as to the earlier catch in the Escuminac district:—

In 1922....	3,857 cwts.	In 1926....	2,817 cwts.
1923....	4,458	1927....	6,237
1924....	6,137	1928....	2,692
1925....	3,534	1929....	5,402

The average is 4391 cwts., and if we take 12 lbs. as the average weight of the fish (a guess made after seeing the Escuminac fish landed) this represents 36,583 fish.

As in the Bay of Chaleur, the Miramichi set net catch also shows decline:

In 1922....	3,522 cwts.	In 1926....	3,162 cwts.
1923....	3,946	1927....	1,805
1924....	6,195	1928....	1,178
1925....	4,430	1929....	1,615

In considering the general direction in which salmon approach the coast through the drifting area, there appeared to be little to guide one by studying the positions in which the nets are set at different times. But there was the possibility of fish migrating either north through the Northumberland Strait, or westward past the northern end of Prince Edward Island.

A few experimental drifts were taken by Dr. Belding therefore with a view to settling as far as possible the line of approach.

With regard to the first alternative, the result of trials down the Strait went to show that while there are salmon on the coast of Nova Scotia and in rivers like the Margaree and Philip, there is a gap of about 100 miles north of this in which salmon are not taken. One or two boats made trials south of Buctouche, and found a few salmon, but the fish were not to be found far south of the point named. On the evidence yet forthcoming, it appears therefore that the main body of the fish found on the

drifting area do not come north through the Strait.

A few salmon were caught, however, on the north east side of Prince Edward Island, and not a few boats have had successful catches close to the island. It appears probable therefore, that the salmon come in from the outer part of the Gulf round the north end of Prince Edward Island, and then move south and west in the waters off Richibuco and Escuminac; and that they come in freely also in the open water to the north east of Escuminac.

Whether or not there is any migration of fish from the north is still doubtful, but steps are being taken to ascertain if possible whether many fish approaching the Gaspé shore, move south towards the Bay of Chaleur. There is no evidence, as yet, that they do so.[1]

[1] Since the above was written Dr. Belding has reported that, after careful inquiry in the Gaspé neighborhood, he finds so much difference in the times when fish appear along the North Shore and Gaspé that he regards it as extremely unlikely that fish come into the Bay of Chaleur from the north. From the evidence reported, I agree with his view.

Those who claim to be able to identify Restigouche fish, and Cascapedia fish, and Miramichi fish, are satisfied that all three types are to be found freely amongst the fish in the drift. Also I am informed by those interested in the packing of fish in the neighbourhood of New Mills, that large fish are first caught in the anchored nets east of Dalhousie, and that they afterwards are taken through the early part of the season amongst the other fixed nets on the southern shore of the Bay of Chaleur.

There seems little doubt therefore that the large fish of the type found in the Restigouche in the early part of the angling season, come in from the drifting area and are to be found up the southern shores of the Bay of Chaleur.

In clear support of this, there is the result of marking salmon carried on at New Mills in 1913. Fish marked at New Mills were caught in the Matapedia and up the Restigouche at Pine Island and at Patapedia.

As showing that fish from this area travel

also in other directions, recaptures have been made in the Miramichi, and in one rather striking case at Placentia Bay, Newfoundland.

In this connection there are seven examples of Margaree fish having been taken in Newfoundland. It seems to me probable that those fish went north outside of Prince Edward Island. It is quite in harmony with the recaptures which have been made in other places to suppose that if those fish had not been recaptured in Newfoundland, they would have returned to the Margaree.

Such outside migrations appear, in any case, to be independent of the main movement westward through the drifting area.

The season 1930 has been very successful, and large numbers of salmon have been landed from the drift.

In attempting to arrive at what the numbers have been, we are able to resort to two estimates.

1st, Mr. T. Loggie, whose two boats have been under constant observation, and who has himself been fishing through the season,

has given it as his opinion that each boat will average 700 fish.

I am informed that the total number of boats is 149, so this gives the figure of 104,300 fish.

2nd, we have the estimate arrived at by Mr. Butler, who has been assisting Dr. Belding, and the chief part of whose duty was to keep in daily touch with the catch brought ashore. He has always known Mr. Loggie's catch, and he has also always known the highest catch of any boat, and, as far as possible, he has ascertained what success other boats have had. His figures are for the Escuminac landing alone, from which point 50 boats have been fishing.

The season for drifting is from 16th May to 31st July. Deducting the weekly close time, this leaves 55 fishing nights. In May, however, very little fishing was done, owing to bad weather. In June, only one night occurred when the fleet could not go out. In July also the weather was good, only two or three days being unsuitable.

I received the figures on 25th July, and

they thus are four days short of the complete period, but from a glance at the figures it will be seen that the catch had almost vanished at the end of the season. June was by far the best month. The figures are: —

May	30	250	July	1	1,400
	31	150		2	1,000
June	3	200		3	1,250
	4	250		4	1,000
	5	300		5	750
	6	350		8	500
	7	no fishing.		9	450
	10	2,500		10	300
	11	1,550		11	500
	12	1,350		12	500
	13	2,000		15	1,250
	14	3,000		16	800
	17	5,000		17	920
	18	3,500		18	800
	19	3,000		19	200
	20	3,000		22	200
	21	2,500		23	100
	24	1,900		24	100
	25	1,150		25	90
	26	1,250			
	27	900	Total		47,360
	28	1,150			

Taking the Escuminac landing as a third of the total catch, *i.e.*, 50 boats out of 149, we get 142,080 fish, or 37,700 more than Mr. Loggie's estimate.

If the estimate of the number of fish caught by all the trap nets on the south shore of the Bay of Chaleur is correct, this drift net catch is 102,000 more than the set net catch.

Further if the Restigouche fish form a third of the drift net catch (as seems approximately accurate), the numbers taken on the drift and by the south shore set nets are not very far from one another.

The Future of Drifting

I desire now to make a few observations on the possible development of drifting for salmon, and how this may affect the future. I am fully aware that the Canadian authorities are very much alive to the possible dangers which may accompany a great increase in the capture of salmon by this

method, and in making these observations on the situation, I do so in the spirit of one who desires to help in the study of the question as far as may be in his power.

It is clear that drift net fishing for salmon has become a popular and paying branch of the industry. There is already a good deal of capital invested in it in the way of boats, nets, stores, freezing plants, and motor transport.

In all probability the drift net fishermen will seek to have their fishing season extended. On the other hand I notice that the Fisheries Department shortened the season some time ago by making the opening date a fortnight later than it was. The Department has also shown its care over the situation by prohibiting drifting within the Bay of Chaleur, and by a limitation of length in the drift net used.

In British Columbia a somewhat similar situation, on a greater scale, has had to be considered by the Department. The rivers in British Columbia are thickly netted, trap

nets are also used to a great extent, and gill nets or drift nets are to be reckoned in hundreds of miles.

The stock of salmon in the Fraser River was so immense as to be regarded at one time as practically inexhaustible. I have seen the hundred-year-old records of the Hudson's Bay Company and the figures of the local cannery pack when the industry was at its height. Yet some twelve or fourteen years ago the salmon industry of the Fraser River became seriously alarmed, the pack became greatly reduced, chums and humpback salmon which used to be regarded as of inferior quality were freely drawn upon, many canneries shut down owing to lack of fish.

Steps have now been taken, in conjunction with the interests of the State of Washington, to investigate the situation and, if possible, find a remedy.

In quite simple terms the remedy clearly is to remove the cause — overfishing — but in view of the large vested interests and the

immense development of the industry, the particular methods by which this may best be done are not so easily come by.

The industry on the east coast is not at all likely to attain the magnitude of the Fraser River and Puget Sound operations, but again the question may simply be one of degree.

If, as seems likely, drifting tends to increase after the very successful season of 1930, there is first the possibility that the catch of the set nets — the older method of fishing — will go down, and next that it may be impossible to maintain the adequate stock of breeding fish in the rivers.

In 1930, there were good runs of salmon in the rivers, though many Restigouche fish seen by me and by others were badly net marked, showing, if this were still necessary, that those fish had been in the drifting area and had been temporarily hung. Many fish of 9, 10, and 12 lbs. were deeply lacerated or strongly net marked at their widest part. The worst case I saw had the back sharply

cut into, and the abdominal wall partially punctured.

I have already stated that in Scotland, where no drifting is carried on, it has been demonstrated that an adequate stock may be maintained in the rivers, although fixed nets are freely fished on the open coast away from the mouths of the rivers. If a material increase to the annual catch of salmon developed by the introduction of drift nets, it is not to be expected that the same balance would continue. The former balance between the catching power and the reproductive power would be at once upset. One proof of this being forthcoming, the necessary steps would have to be taken to secure the upkeep of the stock. If more salmon could not be produced in the rivers, some reduction of the catching power would have to be resorted to.

I have taken occasion to point out that the existing stocks in certain rivers of eastern Canada might be greatly improved, but the cause of the impaired stocks does not lie with

the drift nets. It cannot be shown at the present time that the drift nets have produced a marked diminution in the number of fish in the rivers. Certain rivers at present are at a low ebb because the nets which surround their mouths do not allow a sufficient number of fish to ascend and spawn.

The fish which the drift nets are catching now were hatched five and six years ago. If the big catch of the drift nets in 1930 is to cause a decline, it will be noticed about six years hence. The situation has to be closely watched meantime.

It may be that a removal of the trap nets which fish the mouths of rivers, and extend unduly up some river courses, will be sufficient to increase the stock of fish so that drifting, to the extent at present carried on, can be continued without serious harm.

If the more injurious of the trap nets are not taken off, then it will be quite necessary to reduce the drifting or to stop it. One cannot both have one's cake and eat it. If the stock is not to decline and the general fish-

eries for salmon gradually to sink to a low state, one set of nets or the other must be dealt with, unless the breeding of fish can be greatly increased.

In this connection I may give it as my opinion, after seeking the best information on the subject procurable, that the increase of fish such as is required here cannot be obtained by artificial culture. Further, that with the splendid spawning grounds which I have seen on all hands, it is quite unnecessary to resort to artificial methods, provided the protection of the spawning fish can be secured.

I believe the breeding of salmon can be greatly increased in the rivers under review by the removal of the nets which fish near or in the river mouths. It has now to be pointed out that there is a possibility that when the effect of the present drifting comes to be clearly seen, the removal of those nets may be insufficient to meet the case.

At the present time, in spite of an excess of logs, the rod catch on the Restigouche, the

Grand Cascapedia, and the Bonaventure has been good. Large numbers of salmon have been on the coast, and a fair proportion seem to have gained access to the rivers.

In the future, however, there is also the possibility that the drifting boats may be larger and may therefore proceed further to sea so that the drifting area is extended. It is possible that a separate centre of operations may spring up on the North Shore, or at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. In Newfoundland a steamer called the "Blue Peter," owned by Messrs. Job Brothers, has been turned into a floating cannery with a brine freezing plant, and it has four auxillaries attached to it for collecting salmon, halibut, etc. This is a significant development, and the question of territorial waters and existing powers leap into prominence. The approach of drifters to the shore may have to be limited.

If it should be necessary to reduce the catching power of the drift nets even after the set nets have been regulated, there is the

possibility of operating on the weekly close time, of extending this weekly period so as to reduce the number of days during which the drift boats may fish.

The policing of a wide sea area is difficult, but if drift boats were made to carry a distinguishing sign, their departure from the land, except upon the particular days specified, could be checked and would be a simple operation to carry out. Their movements when their drift nets were on shore could be left unrestricted, but if a boat decided to alter its base of operations and had to leave port with its net on board, this would have to be notified.

A method such as this might possibly be more easily applied than if either the shortening of the existing net, or the shortening of the drifting season, were adopted. The method would also guard against boats fishing without a license.

The following summary of the chief points dealt with may be convenient.

Summary

1*st*. The problem of the upkeep of the stock of salmon in eastern Canada is largely one of balancing the catching power and the reproductive power.

2*nd*. The general principle laid down by Lord Elgin's Salmon Fisheries Commission in 1902 that netting in narrow waters must be so restricted as to enable a proportion of every run of fish to ascend, should be carefully considered in Canada.

3*rd*. The trap nets in the Bay of Chaleur and in the Miramichi are very numerous. They also penetrate the rivers beyond a point which can be regarded as safe for the upkeep of stock.

4*th*. The reduction of such nets in the case of the Grand Cascapedia, Restigouche, and Bonaventure, has been the saving of those rivers.

5*th*. The natural estuary of the Restigouche is to the west of a line drawn from

Dalhousie to Maguacha Point, and nets should either be removed from this estuary or the existing ranges limited to one trap each.

6th. The various set nets on the south shore of the Bay of Chaleur have between 600 and 700 traps, and have caught in 1930 about 40,000 salmon.

7th. The Miramichi set nets are not only up to tide reach, but a smaller variety extend farther up for about 30 miles.

8th. The natural facilities for spawning in the Miramichi are very great. The river has been much abused in the past. With the proper regulation of the river and the material limitation of the nets, this river might produce sufficient salmon to maintain the whole drift net industry.

9th. The weekly close time is very largely disregarded by the set nets. The observance of the law is not in the raising of leaders, or even in taking them on shore as is done in Scotland, but in preventing the nets from catching salmon during the time

specified. On the south shore of the Bay of Chaleur, the tying up of a small section of the leader is a mere pretence of observing the law, and the observance should be uniform.

10*th*. Runs of fish are reported to be later than formerly and two runs of different average weight are found in the rivers under observation. The early run of heavy fish are of most value to both nets and rods, and it is important that by regulation of netting this run should be preserved.

11*th*. The salmon which pass through the drift-netted area appear to come to that area, not north through the Northumberland Strait, but from the east round the north end of Prince Edward Island.

12*th*. It might be possible to mark them at the north end of the Island and also in the drifting area by the use of suitable nets. This would give direct evidence as to the rivers to which the fish are bound.

13*th*. It seems clear that the drift net fish are of mixed class.

14*th*. The estimate made as to the catch by drift net in 1930 is 142,000. About a third of this number may be Restigouche fish, or a little more than the total for the trap nets on the south shore of the Bay of Chaleur.

15*th*. If the removal of trap nets in estuaries is insufficient to maintain the stock of breeding fish, it will be necessary to reduce or stop the drift netting.

16*th*. There may probably be an increase in drift netting in the future, and the possibility of larger boats coming in that are not Canadian, should not be lost sight of.

17*th*. If the drift netting has to be curtailed, a convenient method might be by extending the weekly close time.

HUMOROUS RECOLLECTIONS

Mrs. Rawley's Ball

MRS. RAWLEY'S BALL

ONE of my earliest recollections is watching my mother having her hair dressed for Mrs. Peter Rawley's fancy-dress ball. This must have been in 1866. The polite society of the city had, a few years earlier, been greatly excited by the report that the young and rich Peter Rawley had married a *prima donna* in Italy, and that he was bringing her home to New York.

The so-called *prima donna* proved to be a very beautiful young woman, the daughter of Puritan parents who lived in a small New England town. The girl had developed decided musical talents, and was blessed with a pure soprano voice. The organist of the village church had tried to persuade the parents to allow his pupil to go abroad and study for the operatic stage. This they were

reluctant to do, for the girl was as innocent and gentle as she was beautiful, with violet blue eyes and golden hair. The girl and her teacher eventually had their way, and it was not long before Louise was trilling silver notes in the golden sunlight of the Tuscan hills. Later on, it was with great relief that the parents heard she had given up her operatic career and was coming home, for she had married a rich American named Peter Rawley, whom she had met as he journeyed through Florence.

Peter Rawley was an uncouth member of a prominent family, a family that had the power to make or break Peter's young bride. They were, however, greatly impressed by her gentleness and great beauty, and entranced when she opened her lovely mouth in song. In addition to this, knowing Peter's evil ways as they did, they could but be sorry for this lovely girl who had placed herself in the hands of this untamed member of their family circle, and they foresaw her unhappy future.

Society followed in the footsteps of the Rawley family, and it was not long before the town — that is, the fashionable set — received the lovely bride with enthusiasm.

As far as the outside world knew, all went well for some time, and then it was whispered abroad that Peter was neglecting his young wife and treating her in a cruel manner. She did not lack for sympathy except from the female members of society. They expressed no sorrow or surprise, for it was what they had expected. The male members of the inner circle were full of compassion, and each and every one was eager to express his feelings personally.

The husband, as I said, neglected his wife. In fact he would disappear for months at a time. On one occasion, when it was necessary to find him in connection with the will of a relative who had died, he was sought for for months, and was finally found in Bohemia, travelling in a covered wagon with a gypsy maiden.

New York at that time, soon after the

Civil War and prior to the disastrous panic of 1873, had just begun to develop the extravagance for which it has since become noted. Servants in livery, beautiful equipages and horses, gala nights at the Opera, and largely attended public balls enlivened the town. There was great speculation on the Stock Exchange, and fortunes were made or lost overnight. If a man really wanted anything money was no object.

This was the atmosphere in which this lovely young woman found herself, in a strange city among an envious and jealous lot of females. She had to look to her brave men friends for sympathy, and these she found in abundance.

There were two outstanding men at that time who were most prominent in all social and sporting matters. They both drove coaches and four, and had large racing stables; both were married and in the prime of life. These two men fell desperately in love with Mrs. Rawley. L. and A. were

rivals who kept the house of their lady full of flowers, and attempted to satisfy her every desire. She proved to be an accomplished general, for she managed these two great men, as well as other aspirants, with great skill.

One night at the Opera a member of the Club Box remarked, as he put down his glasses: "The Rawley family diamonds seem to have been reset." His companion had a good look and replied: "Yes, and what a successful hatching. That hen must have been a good mother with such a sparkling brood."

L. built a band box of an opera house over his stable, in which the talented Mrs. Rawley, with brilliant success, made her one and only appearance in Grand Opera.

It was about this time that Mrs. Rawley's fancy-dress ball took place. It was the talk of the town for years after. Such hot-house fruit and flowers, such music, canvas-back ducks, terrapin and old wines, had never before been seen on Manhattan Island. The

ball was a grand and glorious function which produced some little sympathy for the absent husband, owing to the great extravagance of his young wife.

Mrs. Rawley became the rage and the talk of the town. Then the crash came. L. tried to corner Pacific Mail and was obliged to retire to Europe with his family in order to economize. A.'s wife threatened to leave him unless he promised never to see Mrs. Rawley again. He reluctantly retired to the family fireside.

Peter Rawley arrived from some unknown land, quarelled with his wife, pensioned her off, and she sailed for Europe where she remained.

Some twenty years later, when I was thirty years old, I returned from Europe one spring, and on the first Sunday at home drove to Jerome Park for luncheon. It was the pleasant custom in those days for the leading patrons of the turf to foregather at Jerome Park every Sunday, go through the stables, listen to the latest racing gossip,

and then lunch at a common table on the wonderful food provided by Felix.

L. and A., now well advanced in years, were both at luncheon on the Sunday in question. I was welcomed and asked where I had been so long. I replied that I had just returned from London, and that as usual, when I visited England, I had called to see the still lovely and attractive Mrs. Rawley, and that she had asked to be remembered to her old friends.

L. looked across the table and said: "A., do you remember the celebrated Rawley ball?"

"Indeed I ought to remember it," replied A., "I paid for it!"

There was a sad far-away look in L.'s brown eyes as he said: "How very strange, why so did I!"

La Bonbonnière

LA BONBONNIÈRE

I WAS sitting in the smoking compartment of a Pullman on the Southern Express, bound south. I had just dined, and the train was leaving Philadelphia. A small, flashily dressed man of middle age came in and sat down opposite to me. Under his arm he held a large parcel, which was neatly wrapped in white paper and tied with pink ribbons. He untied the package and produced an elaborate *bonbonnière,* covered with red satin and embellished with a painted picture of a Cupid with bow and arrow.

He opened the box, which had a tiny lock and key, and politely asked me if I would have some candy. I begged him to excuse me as I was smoking. He proceeded to munch one piece of candy after another, and seemed to enjoy them greatly, apparently choosing

the pieces he put in his mouth according to some fancied color scheme.

I watched him for some time with curious interest, and finally said: "I suppose you are in the candy business?"

His reply was: "Not on your life. I am a salesman for a match factory, with headquarters in Philadelphia. I travel from Canada, where I live, to Florida selling matches by the carload. We do a large and very profitable business. This box of candy has a very tragic history.

"To begin with, I am a very passionate man. Affection is necessary for my well-being, and my wife is an invalid. About a year ago I met a pretty woman in my wanderings, whom I found very attractive, and who expressed great regard for me. She always said her affection was divided between me and her love for candy. This little affair finally resulted in a charming cottage in the outskirts of Philadelphia, where she went to live, and where I have stopped when in the city, which was for three or four days

each month. Owing to Imogene's love for sweets the cottage was christened 'La Bonbonnière.' It is a dream, all covered with roses.

"I was in Montreal yesterday, and saw this box of candy in a shop window, and bought it, as I was due in Philadelphia this morning. I knew it would please Imogene.

"When I arrived at the station I took a cab and drove out to the cottage. As we approached the house I saw a cab stop ahead of me at the very gate where I was bound. I waited to see what would happen. A tall and very muscular-looking man got out of the cab, walked up the path, took a latchkey out of his pocket, opened the front door and slammed it behind him.

"Small men like me are said to be pugnacious, but as I did not wish to be thrown out of my own house, I considered that under the circumstances discretion was the better part of valor, so drove to the office with my bag, had a wash up, and went out for a bite of breakfast. When I returned

later I was informed that I was expected to be in Atlanta tomorrow morning. So here I am, candy and all. Do have one, they are really good."

I suggested that he might be in error. The man might have been his lady's brother, or perhaps the clergyman. He said: "No, no; she has no brother and does not go to church. Imogene will have to find someone to pay the rent of 'La Bonbonnière' next month, for I am through. Do please have a candy. I can't eat them all!"

LONG'S HOTEL

LONG'S HOTEL

WHEN I was a young man, and often in London, I always stopped at Long's. In those days it was a most amusing place — more like a club than an hotel, and devoted to men only. It was always full of hilarious noblemen and young officers up in town for a few days' lark.

The coffee-room faced Bond Street, and was presided over by William, the butler, who had the appearance and the manners of a prime minister. I heard him ask a noble lord one morning what he would have for breakfast.

The reply was: "A brandy and soda and one plover's egg."

Another morning a sportsman came down to breakfast accompanied by his bulldog, and ordered a beefsteak and a whiskey and

soda. William said: "You seem to feel well and strong this morning, Major."

"Yes," was the reply; "the whiskey and soda is for me, and the beefsteak for the dog."

Wit and humor differ according to race. What makes a German laugh will often not move a Frenchman, and *vice versa*. It does not depend so much on difference of language, for the English and American forms of wit and humor differ greatly, notwithstanding the fact that the tongue is the same.

I have never been able to discover why the Irish unconsciously so often twist their manner of speech in so funny a way. An Irishman was once asked why it was that his countrymen said such strange things. He replied: "It's climatic — why, if an Englishman was born in Ireland he would do the same." He told of an Irish politician who, when making a speech, said: "You should refrain from throwing open the floodgates of democracy lest you

should pave the way for a general conflagration."

Lord Marcus Beresford, an Irishman, often stopped at Long's. He was a great friend of the Prince of Wales, — Edward VII, — and had charge of his racing establishment. He was full of wit and clever stories. It was raining one day. He went to the window, looked out and remarked: "This weather would give a snipe the gout."

An unpopular man was finally elected a member of the Turf Club. He strolled into the card-room, and a crusty old fellow-member remarked: "What brings you here? I will give you five hundred if you will take your name off the club list."

Very much insulted, he started downstairs, and meeting Marcus told him what had happened, and asked his advice. Marcus said: "I advise you to sit tight and he will offer you a thousand."

A soldier man was accused of cheating at cards. He pretended to be greatly incensed,

and said he demanded a square deal. Marcus said: "I advise you to give up dealing, just cut and run." The soldier left for Paris.

One day, as Lord Marcus was walking down Bond Street with his brother Bill, they met a bounder who had lately been given a peerage. The brothers bowed, but his Lordship hardly lifted an eyebrow in return. Bill said: "Marcus, what would you do to a thing like that?"

"Why, fire him on the coronet," replied Marcus.

One night in the smoking-room Marcus told the story of a clergyman who had taken for his text: "He shall set the sheep on His right hand and the goats on His left." He finished his sermon by saying: "And now, my beloved brethren, I beseech you, rich and poor, young and old, man and woman, before you go to bed this night, put to yourselves the question: 'Am I a sheep or am I a goat?'"

He also told of an Irish jockey who won a race and remarked: "Well, at last I am

first. You needn't laugh, I was behind before."

One day at breakfast an Irishman remarked: "I'm sure that is my college friend O'Kelly at that table over there."

"Then why do you not go over and speak to him?" said his friend.

"I'm afraid to," said the other, "for he is so shy that he would feel quite awkward if it was not he."

An ancient nobleman married a very young maiden. On the following day two of his fellow club-members were discussing his probable fate. Another member, who had just come in, said: "I stopped at the house to enquire. The butler said his Lordship was doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances, but that her Ladyship's condition remained unchanged."

There was a wonderful night porter named Edward, at Long's, who was an expert at putting all those to bed who became too sleepy. He was a great judge of dogs, and could provide you with any known

breed at twenty-four hours' notice. Who stole these canines I never discovered.

London was very amusing in those days. In summer, after the play, it was the custom to drive down King's Road way to Cremorne Gardens. These were brilliantly lighted gardens containing theatres and all manner of amusements, including a band-stand and good music, surrounded by a dancing floor. There was pandemonium there on Derby night, especially so the year that "Cremorne" won. The gardens were crowded with smartly dressed men and *demi-mondaines*, and the night ended up in a good-natured free fight.

In winter the fashionable resort was the Argyle Rooms. Here, late at night, you would find all the smart young men and the leading lights of the *demi-monde*. The dancing was conducted with as much decorum as in the ballroom of a duchess. Now there are other attractions, and, as an Irishman once said, "A man cannot be at two places at once, barring he is a bird!"

WILLIAM R. TRAVERS

WILLIAM R. TRAVERS

THE wittiest man I ever knew, and the one who had the most humorous turn of mind, was William R. Travers. Added to this, he had a priceless and fascinating stutter which alone made one laugh, for it simply bubbled, and his eyes laughed as he stuttered.

He was born in Baltimore, married there, was unsuccessful in business, so moved to New York and tackled Wall Street. He died a rich man with a large family. He was loved by all men, and was usually spoken of as "Uncle Bill." He often could be found at the Union Club in the late afternoon, surrounded by his friends, who were usually in fits of laughter at his droll sayings.

He owned race-horses, Kentucky, that won twenty-one races, being probably his best horse. He raised and fought game

chickens, and owned a yacht. He was also a *bon vivant*, and the best judge of Madeiras in town.

Some of his sayings were so droll that it seems a pity they should be forgotten.

When he married, he settled his family in a small house in Baltimore, which was furnished in the early Victorian manner, with a "God Bless Our Home" in worsted-work hanging on the dining-room wall. One day his wife noticed a new and similar object on the opposite wall. She was near-sighted, but putting on her glasses was able to read, "G. D. Our Cook."

He arrived home late one night, having dined well. Not wishing to awake his wife, he took his boots off on the stairs, and then attempted to undress by the light of one candle. He was having great difficulty with his nightshirt when he heard his wife say: "Mr. Travers, you would succeed better with your nightshirt if you would take your silk hat off."

Another night, as he tiptoed upstairs,

WILLIAM R. TRAVERS

Mrs. Travers said: "Is that you, Bill?" He replied: "Yes, whom did you expect?"

He was in a crowded 'bus, coming up-town with his boy Jack sitting on his knees. A pretty lady got in and had to stand up. He said: "Ja-Jack,-get up-and gi-give the lady your seat."

A large landowner from up-state became engaged to his daughter, and was asked to visit Mr. Travers' farm on the edge of the Jersey meadows. He found rows of box-stalls and game-cock walks, a few paddocks, and a small house. He asked Mr. Travers what he raised on his farm, and the reply was: "We raise hell most seasons."

Travers met a stuttering friend from Baltimore in the street. They had a digitated conversation, and the friend said: "It seems to me you stutter worse than you did when you lived in Baltimore."

"Why not," said Travers, "New York is a big-bigger place; but why don't you go to Dr. Gray — he cures stuttering?"

His friend said: "Do-do you th-think he-he could help me?"

"Shu-sure," said Travers, "he-he cu-cured me."

Travers went to see a grand, new Fall River steamer which had a painting of Fisk on one side of the companionway and on the other side one of Gould. He said, "Where's the portrait of J. C. that should be between them?"

When told who owned the large yachts anchored in Newport harbor, and found they all belonged to successful stock-brokers, he enquired: "Wh-where are the cus-customers' yachts?"

He attended a spiritualistic *séance* in Boston. The medium went into a trance accompanied by many sighs. When she came to, Travers asked, "Are all spirits medium size?"

Passing the Union Club with a stranger in the city, he was asked, "Are those gentlemen sitting in the club windows all *habitués* of the club?"

"No," said Travers; "some of them are sons of *habitués*."

A rich German named L. came to New York to start a bank, and brought good letters. He gave a large dinner at Delmonico's. His guests sat around a large oval table covered with palms, and in the centre there was a miniature lake, with swans swimming about. The following day Travers was asked why he supposed L. chose swans for a table decoration. "Because he fancies he is a social leader" (Leda), he replied.

One day he stood in the hall of the Union Club and held a bulging, badly rolled umbrella in his hand. A friend said: "Bill, your umbrella seems to be in an interesting condition."

"Why not?" said Travers; "it has been covered twice."

The rich and charitable Miss Wolfe was standing on her doorstep talking to two clergymen. Travers passed with a friend. The friend enquired: "Who are the two men talking to Miss Wolfe?"

"Romulus and Remus," said Travers.

Mr. Travers was dining at Delmonico's with Mrs. K. W., a clever but very plain woman. She said: "Uncle Bill, have a look at the lady who just came in, and tell me if you think she is as plain as I am?"

He had a good look and then said: "I think she is, but I would hate to tell her so."

A well-known lady in town was blessed with triplet girls. Travers suggested they be christened "Kate, Duplicate and Triplicate." His stutter made the remark doubly funny.

His place has never been filled in New York, and his passing meant the loss of much kindliness and mirth. The men of the present day seem to be built on one mould, and have not the individuality they used to have, nor do they seem to laugh and enjoy life as they used to do.